

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1951-52



सत्यमेव जयते

Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi
Printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta, India
1957

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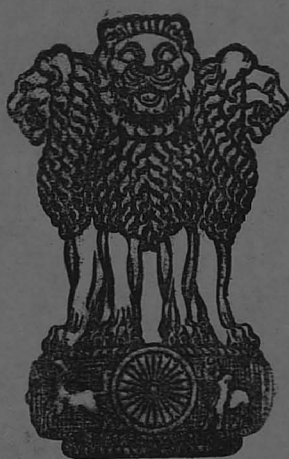
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BY

DR. D. C. SIRCAR, M. A., Ph. D.

Government Epigraphist for India

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Printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta, India
1957

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- 2 nd[â]-vilakk[i]nukku Vānakôvaraiyar dēviyâr=[I]lāḍaigal magalâ[r*] Na.
Kulamân[i]kka-
3 ttâr vaitta poṇ paḍinaiñ(ñ)-galañju [i*] i-pponṇukku kalañjin-vây=ttiṅgal un
4 ppaḍiyâl iravum pagalum nañḍâ-vilakk=erippippôm=âṇḍ=naga[ra*]ttôm [i*]
5 idu paṇ-Mâhêśvara-rak[sh]ai [i*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the fifth year of king Parakêsarivarman,— Naṅgai Kulamānikkattâr, the queen of Vānakôvaraiyar (and) the daughter of Ilāḍaigal,¹ gave fifteen *kalāñju* of gold for a perpetual lamp to the god of the Tiruvirattāṇam (temple).

(L. 3.) For this gold, we, the citizens, shall cause to burn a perpetual lamp night and day, at the rate of one *uri* (of oil) per month for each *kalāñju*.

(L. 5.) This (gift is placed under) the protection of all Mâ

E. and F.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PARANTAKA I.

These two Tamil inscriptions (Nos. 27^a and 28^a of 1902) belong to the reign of "Parakêsarivarman who took Madirai (Madhurâ)," i.e. of the Chôla king Parāntaka I.² The first is dated in his 28th and the second, which follows it in line 4, in his 33rd year.

The inscription E. records the gift of a lamp by a daughter of Kayirûr Perumāṇâr, a chief of Milāḍu, and the inscription F. refers to a similar gift by the regiment of prince Arikulakêšarin. The same prince is mentioned as 'the royal son of the Chôla king' in an inscription of the 24th year of Parāntaka I. at Tiruppandurutti near Tanjore.³ He is perhaps identical with Arimjaya, the third son of Parāntaka I.⁴

TEXT OF E. AND F.

- 1 Svasti śrî [i*] Madirai koṇḍa kô=Pparakêsaripanma[r*]kk=iyāṇḍu 28âvadu
Malāṭṭu=Kkurukkai-
2 kûṛattu • Tirukkôvalûr Tiruvi(vi)rattāṇattu=Pperumâḷukku oru-nondâ-
vilakku[k*]ku Mi[l]âḍ-udaiyâr
3 Kayirûr=Pperum[â]ṇâr magalâr Râjadēviyâr Têśadakki Perumāṇâr vaitta
sâvâ m[û]vâ=ppêr-âḍu nû-
4 ru [i*] ivai paṇ-Mâhêśvara-rakshai || 6 Svasti śrî [i*] Madirai koṇḍa
kô=Pparakêsaripanma[r*]kk=iyāṇḍu [3]3âvadu Tiruk-
5 kôvalûr Tiruvi(vi)rattāṇattu Mah[â*]dēvarkku pillaiyâr Arikulakêšariyâr
paḍaiyâr Malaiyâṇa-orraichchēvagar oru-
6 nondâ-vilakkukku sândirâdittavall=eriya vaitta sâvâ mu(mû)vâ=ppêr-âḍu nûru [i*]
paṇ-Mâhêśvara-rakshai || [6]

TRANSLATION OF E.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 28th year of king Parakêsarivarman who took Madirai,— Râjadēviyâr Têśadakki⁵ Perumāṇâr, the daughter of the lord of Milāḍu, Kayirûr

¹ The name of this person suggests that she may have been connected with the Lâṭa chiefs of the North Arcot district; see above, p. 134 and note 4.

² See above, p. 133 and note 6.

³ Published by Mr. Venkayya in the *Madras Christian College Magazine* of August 1890.

⁴ No. 6 of the Table in *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. p. 112.

⁵ This word means 'the subduer of the lustre (of enemies).' Both this surname and the following title *Perumāṇâr* would be more appropriate for a prince, than for a princess.

amânâr, gave one hundred undying (and) unaging big sheep¹ for one perpetual lamp to (the god) Perumâl² of the Tiruvirattânam (temple) at Tirukkôvalûr in Kurukkai-kûrram, (a subdivision) of Malâdu. These (sheep are placed under) the protection of all Mâhêśvaras.

TRANSLATION OF F.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 33rd year of king Parakêsarivarman who took Madirai,—the Malaiyâna-orraichchêvagar,³ the regiment of prince Arikulakêsarîyâr, gave one hundred undying (and) unaging big sheep for one perpetual lamp, (which was) to burn as long as the moon and the sun shall last, to (the god) Mahâdêva of the Tiruvirattânam (temple) at Tirukkôvalûr (sheep are placed under) the protection of all Mâhêśvaras.

INSCRIPTION OF KRISHNA III.

This Tamil inscription (No. 268 of 1902) is dated in the 21st year of Kânṇaradêva of the Râshtrakûṭa king Kṛishṇa III.⁴ It records a grant of land by the Vaidumba-mahârâja Śandayan Tiruvayan and (his queen) Śûttiradêvi.⁵

The Vaidumbas appear to have been local chiefs. One of them is stated to have been defeated by Râshtrakûṭa I.⁶ Sandayan Tiruvayan, i.e. Tiruvayan, the son of Śandayan, has to be identified with Tiruvaiyan, the father of Śaṅkaradêva who was a contemporary of Râjarâja I.⁷ and who is called a Vaidumba in an inscription of Râjendra-Chôla I.⁸

The subjoined grant of Tiruvayan is quoted, and the names and measurements of the fields are repeated, in an inscription of Râjarâja I. (No. 236 of 1902), which has been utilized for the translation of the present record.

TEXT.

- 1 Svasti śrî [||*] Kânṇaradêvark=iyâṇḍu irubattoṇṇâvadu Malâṭṭu=Kkurukkai-kkûrrattu Tirukkôvalûr=Ttiruvi(vi)rattânam=uḍaiya perumâṇa-
- 2 ḍigalukku Vaidumba-mahârâjar Śandayan Tiruvayan Tirukkôvalûr sabhaiyâr-idai yâṇ vilai-konḍa bhûmi Uṇāṅalpūṇḍi-⁹
- 3 yir=paḍu=nilam naṇṣeyum puṇṣeyum Bagavanda-kkaṇi irubattettum Kâdêru kâlū=Marattulân-vêli eṭṭum Kâlarmêḍu ki(kî)lîṇa
- 4 pattum mēlaṇa iraṇḍu mâvum Kâlîya-kkaṇi Kôrpâḍu eṭṭu mâvum [||*] ittanai nilamum poṇ kuḍuttu irai ilichchi âlvâr-
- 5 kku=ttiruvamudu [i]rattikku nivandañ=jeydu kuḍuttēṇ Tiruvayan-ēṇ [||*] ivaiyirril Kaḍambanum=Uttiran-idai=Chchûttiradêvi koṇ-
- 6 ḍu kuḍuttana pattu=chcheruvum Uvachcha-kalāṇ [||*] idu pan-Mâhêśvarar=irakshai ||—

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the twenty-first year of Kânṇaradêva,—I, Vaidumba-mahârâja Śandayan Tiruvayan, purchased from the members of the assembly of Tirukkôvalûr (the following) wet land and dry land, situated in Uṇāṅalpūṇḍi:— the

¹ See above, p. 134, note 2.

² See above, p. 139, note 9.

³ I.e. 'the unrivalled warriors of Malayâlam.' This was perhaps a regiment of Nairs.

⁴ See above, p. 135 and note 3.

⁵ This name may correspond in Sanskrit either to Sûtradêvi or to Śûdradêvi.

⁶ South-Ind. Inscr. Vol. II. p. 387, verse 9.

⁷ South-Ind. Inscr. Vol. III. p. 104.

⁸ Ibid. p. 108. For other references to the Vaidumbas see *ibid.* p. 106.

⁹ The *i* of *ḍi* is expressed twice.

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INTRODUCTION

A.—Copper Plates

Andhavaram, a small village in the Narasannapeta Taluk of the Srikakulam District, Madras State, has yielded an urn containing four sets of copper plates. The urn was exposed from a mound at the foot of a banyan tree. One (No. 4) of these four sets belongs to the Māṭhara king Anantaśaktivarman, lord of Kalinga, and the rest to the rulers of the Eastern Gaṅga dynasty. The charter of Anantaśaktivarman was issued from Vijayapura in the 14th year of his reign while he was camping there with his army. It records the renewal of the grant of the village Andōrēppa, i.e. modern Andhavaram, made by the king to the same Brāhmaṇas in whose favour it had been formerly granted by Āryaka-Śakti-bhaṭṭāraka. In this expression, the word *āryaka* seems to indicate 'grandfather' and Śakti-bhaṭṭāraka is probably none other than the Māṭhara king Śaktivarman of the Ragolu plates (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, pp. 1 ff.). Anantaśaktivarman thus appears to have been the grandson of Śaktivarman. The reference to the issue of the charter from the camp at Vijayapura probably indicates that the king was engaged in a military expedition, the details of which are not forthcoming. There is, however, some evidence to show that the Māṭharas originally ruled from Piṣṭapura in Southern Kalinga and that the Māṭhara kings extended their power to Central Kalinga and issued charters from Simhapura in that area. Vijayapura whence the present record was issued was also apparently situated in Central Kalinga. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 175 ff.

Of the other three sets of plates, two (Nos. 5 and 6) were issued from Kalinga-nagara respectively by the Eastern Gaṅga kings Indravarman and Anantavarman. The former (published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 37 ff.) records the grant of the village of Tōṭavāṭaka in Krōṣṭukavartanī as an *agrahāra* to several Brāhmaṇas of the village of Andōrakāgrahāra. The record is stated to have been written by Prabhākara under orders of Śrī-Lōkārṇavadēva who is described as one who vanquished many foes. The charter was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse on the newmoon day of Śrāvaṇa in the year 133 of the *Tumburu-vamśa-rājya-samvatsara*. There is no doubt that the reckoning is identical with the era usually mentioned in the records of the Gaṅga kings as *pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara* or *Gāṅgēya-vamśa-pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara*. The nomenclature of the era in the record under study reminds us of the Santa-Bommali plates (Bhandarkar's List, No. 2053) which were issued by the Kadamba feudatory of a Gaṅga monarch and refer to the era in question as *Gaṅga-Kadamba-vamśa-pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara*. It seems therefore that Lōkārṇava, under whose orders the charter was written, was a Tumburu feudatory of the Gaṅga king Indravarman and the real donor of the grant that was ratified by the latter (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 52-53). The date of the record is written in numerical symbols as well as in words as *śatē trimśaty-adhikē*, and the word *trayas* before *trimśati* is omitted through oversight. The village of Tōṭavāṭaka seems to be identical with modern Tōṭāḍa or Tōḍavāḍa, about eight miles from Andhavaram, the findspot of the record. Andōraka in *Andōrakāgrahāra* appears to be an early form of the name Andhavaram which is also called Andōrēppa in the record of the Māṭhara king Anantaśaktivarman reviewed above.

Copper plate No. 6 was issued by the Eastern Gaṅga king Anantavarman in the year 216 (of the Gaṅga era). It records the grant of Śakunagrāma situated in the Varāhavarttanī *vishaya* to the Brāhmaṇa residents of Ānandapura. It may be noted in this connection that the gift village Śakunaka in Varāhavarttanī is also mentioned in the Madras Museum plates of Anantaśaktivarman (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 226 ff.). It is interesting to note that Dantapura mentioned in this record as lying on the boundary of the gift village was one of the early seats of the Eastern Gaṅga government (cf. No. 7).

Two sets of plates (Nos. 10 and 11, published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 272 ff.) were received for examination from the Superintendent of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Orissa. Both of them belong to the Bhañja dynasty. No. 10, issued from Vañjulvaka, is dated in the first year of Śilābhañja Tribhuvanakalaśa and records the grant of the village of Dēūlaḍḍa in Śalvaḍa-vishaya in favour of the Brāhmaṇa Lumvādēva. This is the only record of the king so far discovered. It furnishes the information that Śilābhañja was the son of Diśābhañja and grandson of Raṇabhañja. Since the grant was issued from Vañjulvaka and not from Dhṛitipura, the earlier capital of these Bhañjas, Śilābhañja Tribhuvanakalaśa may be identified with Śilābhañja II, represented in some records of the family as the son of Digbhañja (a variant of *Diśābhañja*) and grandson of Raṇabhañja of Dhṛitipura. No. 11 was also issued from Vañjulvaka by *Rāṇaka* Nēṭṭabhañja Tribhuvanakalaśa who bears the epithet *Paramavaishṇava*. The king is represented as the son of Rāyabhañjadēva and grandson of Pṛithvībhañjadēva. It seems that Nēṭṭabhañja Tribhuvanakalaśa flourished sometime after another king of the Bhañja family of Vañjulvaka, named Nēṭṭabhañja Kalyāṇakalaśa II. The charter records the grant of the village of Sēḍā in the Nānākhaṇḍa *vishaya* to *Bhaṭṭa* Dāuli hailing from Vātalaviḍima in the 13th year of the king's reign. The document which is stated to have been registered by Jīvalōkamahādēvī, probably a queen of Nēṭṭabhañja, bears on its seal the emblem of a lion facing left.

No. 12 discovered at Ghūmlī in Nawanagar (Saurashtra) was secured for examination from the Superintendent of Archaeology, Government of Saurashtra. It belongs to *Rāṇaka* Bāshkaladēva, surnamed Kumkumalōla, and registers the grant of the village of Karalī situated in Jyēshtuka-dēśa in Bhūtāmbilī that formed a part of Nava-Surāshṭra-maṇḍala. The donee was the Brāhmaṇa Dāmōdara, a resident of Anahilapura. The grant was made by the king at Yajñavaṭa-tīrtha on the occasion of his pilgrimage to Piṇḍatāraka on Monday the 15th of the bright half of Vaiśākha in V. S. 1045. The date corresponds to April 22, 989 A. D. The village of Ghūmlī previously yielded six other copper-plate grants, all of which belong to kings of the Saindhava family ruling at Bhūtāmbilikā (modern Ghūmlī) from *circa* 740 to 920 A. D. (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 222). Between Jāika II (899-919 A. D.), who is the latest known member of the family claiming descent from the Jayadratha *vaṃśa*, and *Rāṇaka* Bāshkaladēva of the present record, there is a gap of about 70 years. Bāshkaladēva was apparently not a member of the same family. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 11 ff.

No. 1, from Bangaon (Bhagalpur District, Bihar), is a Pāla charter issued from the *Jayaskandhāvāra* at Kāñchanapura which is as yet unknown from any other Pāla inscription. It is dated in the 17th year of the reign of king Vigrahapāla III, son of Nayapāla. The date is important inasmuch as it proves that scholars, who favour a short reign-period for Vigrahapāla III and a longer one for his grandfather Vigrahapāla II, are wrong. The charter records the grant of a plot of land, situated at Vasukāvartta in the Hōdrēya *vishaya* of Tīrabhukti (modern Tirhut in North Bihar), actually made by a Brāhmaṇa officer of the Pāla emperor out of his own fief, although it has been represented as a grant of the emperor himself. This was due to the fact that the king had to ratify the creation of rent-free holdings by his fief-holders. The inscription points to the great esteem in which the Brāhmaṇas of Kōlāñcha were held by the local Brāhmaṇas of Eastern India in the early medieval period. This fact may have been responsible for the growth of Kulinism in North Bihar and Bengal. Prahastitarāja, described as a son of the Pāla king, figures as the *dūta* of the record and is also referred to as a *mantrin*. This record is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 48 ff.

No. 3 from Pañjim (Goa) is a charter of king Jayakēśin I of the Kadamba house of Goa. It records the grant of a deserted village called Laghumōrambikā in Gōpaka-dvīpa-vishaya to Chhadama, the chief of the king's bodyguards, evidently for populating it. It was stipulated that the donee should pay rent at the rate of thirty Bhairava-nishkas annually for the first ten years and thirtyfive Bhairava-nishkas per year subsequently. The record is dated Śaka 981 corresponding to 1059 A.D.

Another copper-plate charter (No. 2) of this family comes from Sadāśivagaḍ (North Kanara District, Bombay). It records the grant of land at Aruvige, a village included in the tract of Maruvattugadalu, by king Vijayāditya in favour of a Brāhmaṇa named Gōvinda. It is interesting to note that Vijayāditya is

here represented as the ruling king in Śaka 1102, Vikārin, Kārttika-śu. 12, Sunday, regularly corresponding to 1179 A. D., October 14. The fact that Śivachitta-Permādi, who was the elder brother of Vijayāditya, is not mentioned as the ruling monarch renders it probable that the latter began to rule independently from about the date of this inscription. The seal of the charter bears the legend *śrī-Vishṇudāsah*, in Nāgarī characters, above the figure of a rampant lion facing left with its tail twisted and turned up. This record has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 29 ff.

No. 9 was secured from Muḍikonḍāṇ, Nannilam Taluk, Tanjore District. It is dated in Śaka 1486 during the reign of Śadāśivarāya of Vijayanagara and records the grant of the village of Muḍigonḍāṇ, together with its hamlets, to a number of Brāhmaṇas by Achyuta, son of Śevvappa-Nāyaka. The *viññapti* of the grant was Rāmarāja of Āravīḍu. From the description of the donor given in the plates, he appears to be identical with the Nāyaka chief of that name who ruled over Tanjore during this period. Among the donees whose names are given at the end of the grant, figures a poet named Vēṅkaṭādrī. He is described as well-versed in the Vaiṣṇavite lore including the *Draviḍ-āgama*, i.e. the *Nālāyira Divya-prabandham*, and as the son of Aubalārya of the Śrīvatsa *gōtra*, Āpastamba *sūtra* and Yajus *śākhā*. Another donee mentioned in the charter is Āchchā-dīkshita who was the son of Appayādhvarin of the Bhāradvāja *gōtra* and Drāhyāyana *sūtra* and belonged probably to the family of Appayya-dīkshita.

B.—Stone Inscriptions

Three new Brāhmī inscriptions (Nos. 140-142), copied in the caverns on the hill at Tirupparaṅkuṇṇam, near Madurai, Madras State, are the earliest epigraphs in the year's collection. They were exposed to view in the course of repairs carried out recently to these caverns. They belong to the same class of records as those found in other caverns in the Districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli in South India (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1912, p. 50 and Plate). Probably they record the names of persons who carved out the stone beds in these caverns.

In the rock-cut cave temple of Subrahmanya at Tirupparaṅkuṇṇam, a Sanskrit inscription (No. 143), engraved in florid Grantha characters on the lintel of the door-way of the Durgā shrine, was copied. It consists of a single verse in the *Sragdharā* metre and records that *Sāmanta* Bhīma, who appears to have belonged to a Vaidya family, excavated the Śiva temple on the hill and installed in it an image of Gaṇapati in the Kali year 3874 (773 A. D.), *Taiśha* (*Pushya*) 6. Māraṅgāri, another member of this family, already known from an inscription at Ānamalai, about 15 miles from Tirupparaṅkuṇṇam excavated a rock-cut temple for Viṣṇu in the Kali year 3871 (770 A. D.), three years before the date of the record under review (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 317 ff.). In the present record the hill is called *Paramaśikhariṇ* which is obviously the Sanskrit rendering of the Tamil name Tirupparaṅkuṇṇam.

No. 1 on a boulder in the bed of the Brahmaputra river near Tezpur in the Darrang District, Assam, belongs to king Harjaravarman of the Mlēcchha (Śālas-tambha) dynasty of Prāgjyōtisha and is dated in the Gupta year 510 (829 A. D.). See P. N. Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpaśāsanāvalī*, pp. 185 ff. It is worthy of note that the Gupta era was in use in Assam during this period when the Vikrama and Śaka eras were popular in other regions. Another inscription (No. 15) on a rock at Kānāibarshī, on the other side of the Brahmaputra near Gauhati, is dated Madhumāsa (Chaitra) 13, Śaka 1127 which is given in figures as well as in the chronogram *turaga-yugm-ēśa* (*īśa*=11, *yugma*=2, *turaga*=7). It records the defeat of the Turushkas (Muhammadans) in Kāmarūpa on the said date corresponding to the 7th March, 1206 A. D. (cf. P. N. Bhattacharya, op. cit., introduction, p. 44).

At Guṇḍlāpalle in the Ongole Taluk of the Guntur District, Madras State, was copied an undated and damaged Telugu inscription (No. 128) of the time of Vijayāditya, apparently of the Eastern Chālukya family. It records a gift of land made by his subordinate Kaḍeyarāja and mentions Aytakavva, the wife (*dēvu*) of Kali-Viṭrāju (i.e. Kali-Viṭṭa-rāja). The imprecation at the end of the record states that those who would destroy the gift should be considered as traitors to Tribhuvanāṅkuśa. Since *Tribhuvanāṅkuśa* was the title of some of the kings of the Eastern Chālukya dynasty, king Vijayāditya of the record must have been a member of this family. His identity, however, is doubtful. The record may

be assigned palaeographically to a date about the 9th century. During this period there were two kings who bore the name Vijayāditya, viz. Vijayāditya II Narēndra-Mrigarāja (*circa* 799-847 A. D.) and Guṇaga Vijayāditya III (*circa* 848-92 A. D.). The former had a son called Kali-Vishṇuvardhana or Kali-Viṭṭarasa, who was the father of Guṇaga Vijayāditya. As no other member of the family is known to have borne this name, Kali-Viṭṭaraju of the present record may be identified with the said prince. Whether Vijayāditya of the inscription was his father or son, however, cannot be stated with any degree of certainty. But Kaḍeyarāju, the officer mentioned in the record, figures often in the inscriptions of the time of Guṇaga Vijayāditya III and it is more probable that the ruler during whose reign the present epigraph was incised was Guṇaga Vijayāditya himself. From the Ponangy plates (*A. R. Ep.*, C. P. No. 3 of 1908-9) we know that the Rāshtrakūṭa princess Śilamahādēvī was the queen of Kali-Viṭṭarasa and the mother of Guṇaga Vijayāditya. Aytakavva figuring in the present record is therefore another queen of this king not so far known from any other source.

Nos. 149-50 are two Kannada inscriptions copied at Mūlūr within the village of Bālepuṇi in the Mangalore Taluk of the South Kanara District. They are engraved on the obverse and reverse sides of a slab in characters assignable to the 10th century A. D. One of them (No. 150) records the excavation of a tank in memory of a chief named Kiḷḷa Vikramāditya. The other record (No. 149) mentions Kiḷḷa Kannayya as the younger brother of Kiḷḷa Vikramāditya and introduces him with the title *Mūlapura-paramēśvara*. Apparently *Kiḷḷa* here indicates the family to which these chiefs belonged. Mūlapura is evidently the locality known as Mūlūr which forms a part of Bālepuṇi.

From Hirēkerūr, Dharwar District, comes an interesting inscription (No. 83) which belongs to the reign of the Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara I and is dated Śaka 983 (1060 A. D.). It describes the exploits of a military officer of the monarḥ, named Guṇḍamayya, who bore the epithets *Narmadānady-ubhaya-tata-rājahansa*, *Maḷava-dhūmakētu*, *Maṇḍavakōṭ-ōllamghana*, *Dhārānagarakutūhala* and *Mummaṇi-jaladhi-baḍavānala*. The epithets show that this commander of the Chālukya army distinguished himself in the northern expedition of the Chālukya king against the kingdom of Malwa. The epithet *Mummaṇi-jaladhi-baḍavānala* occurring in the epigraph suggests that he participated in another expedition of his master against the forces of Mummaṇi, the Śilāhāra chief of Northern Konkan. This Mummaṇi was ruling in 1059-60 A. D. as known from the Ambarnāth stone inscription (*Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, part ii, pp. 18, 543).

Nos. 156-210 were copied at the Raṅganāthasvāmin temple at Śrīraṅgam in the Tiruchirappalli District.

Nos. 167 and 169 at the entrance of the *Nāḷikēttānvāśal* belong to Kulōttuṅga-chōḷa I (*circa* 1070-1120 A. D.) and mention Araḷyaṇ Rājēndraśōḷaṇ *alias* Rājā-nārāyaṇa Muṇaiyadaraiyar, the chief of Koṭṭūr and a *Sēnāpati* under the king, and Vīra-Vichehādīra (Vidyādhara) Mūvēndavēḷār, the *Śrīkāryam* officer of the temple. The former figures as a donor to the god at Kālahasti in the 26th year of the king's reign (Nos. 157 and 158 of 1922), while another member of the same family, Gaṅgaikondaśōḷa-Muṇaiyadaraiyar *alias* Arigaṇḍadēva Āyarkolundanār of Koṭṭūr, figures also as a *Sēnāpati* in other inscriptions copied earlier in this temple (*A. R. Ep.*, Nos. 122 and 123 of 1938). No. 182 is also dated in the 26th regnal year of the king; but the grant portion of the record seems to have been deliberately effaced. The latest record of the king in the collection is No. 210 which is dated in the 42nd year of his reign. Unlike the others, this inscription does not contain any *praśasti*, but commences straightaway with the mention of the date. It registers certain provisions made by the chief Vāṇakōvaraiyar for the sacred bath of the deity on the *ēkādaśī* day of every fortnight. Yet another damaged inscription (No. 187) seems to record a sumptuous provision of 10,000 *kalam* of paddy for the temple surpassing a similar gift of 2,000 *kaḷam* of paddy recorded in another epigraph copied from the temple (*A. R. Ep.*, No. 44 of 1948-49).

Nos. 156-58 engraved in the niches on the inner walls of the *Āryabhattāl-vāśal* belong to Rājārāja III and are dated in the 23rd regnal year of the king corresponding to 1239 A. D. Of these, the first and the last, viz. Nos. 156 and 158, mention Goppana and Chaṭṭaya both of whom held the office of *Sēnaibōga* under Valaya or Vallaiya-daṇḍanāyaka, one of the generals of Dēvaṇ Sōmēśvaradēvaṇ. No. 158 mentions this general as Bōgaya-daṇḍanāyakar-Vallaiya-daṇḍanāyaka. Dēvaṇ Sōmēśvaradēvaṇ, referred to as the overlord probably of both these generals, is obviously the Hoysala king Sōmēśvara. The relationship between

Bōgaya and Vallaiya is not clearly stated in the inscription. They may be related to each other as father and son. But an inscription (*Ep. Carr.*, Vol. IV, Kr. 63) from Gōvindahalli, dated Śaka 1159 (1237 A. D.), describes two generals named Bōgayya and Mallayya as sons of Kētana and as recipients, from king Sōmēśvara, of a grant of eleven villages which they, in their turn, conferred on several Brāhmaṇas in the presence of god Śrī-Rāmanātha at Sētu. In view of the proximity of the date of this record to that of the inscription under review, it may be surmised that Bōgayya and Mallayya may be identical with Bōgaya and Vallaiya of the Śrīraṅgam epigraph, in which case Mallayya will have to be construed as another form of Vallaiya. It is not unlikely too that, of the two brothers Bōgaya and Mallaya of the Gōvindahalli record, the former's (i.e. Bōgayya's) son was Vallaiya.

A fragment of a Chōla epigraph (No. 168) on the outer tiers of the *Nālikēttānvāsal* is of some interest. It seems to refer to the settlement of accounts amounting to 940 *kāṣu*, for the non-payment of which Pāradāyaṇ Tiruvaraṅga-Puruśōttamaṇ suffered imprisonment (*śirai-irundu*). The accounts, as the record says, were settled by the officer Rājēndrachōla-Mūvēndavēlār. The epigraph affords an instance of punishment by imprisonment, not commonly met with in inscriptions.

Two large stone pillars in the passage of the *Nālikēttānvāsal* bear epigraphs surmounted by graffito designs, one of which represents a rampant tiger with open mouth, raised right foot and twisted tail, and the other the mythical bird *Gaṇḍabhērūṇḍa*. The inscription (No. 177) engraved below the latter emblem is too damaged to yield any information. All that could possibly be said is that it mentions Kaṇṇanūr.

No. 179, engraved in characters of about the 15th century A. D. below the design of a rampant tiger, is a Chēra record which commences with a Sanskrit verse giving a genealogical account of the Kēraḷa king Champaka. It describes him as the daughter's son (*dauhitra*) of king Jayasimha, son of Gōdēśvara, the sister's son of Kulaśēkhara and the brother of Mārttāṇḍa. A bilingual inscription (Nos. 126 and 127 of 1905) on a bell in the Nambi temple at Tirukkuruṅḡuḍi in the Tirunelvēli District dated in Kollam 644 (1469 A. D.) mentions the Chēra king Āditya as the donor of the bell and traces his descent from the lineage of Jayasimha (*Jayasimh-ānvaya*). It is difficult to determine whether this Āditya is to be regarded as identical with the donor Champaka of the record under review, which, we may note, specifies his matrilineal descent from Jayasimha. An inscription (No. 30 of 1925) from Mūvalūr in the Mayavaram Taluk, Tanjore District, contains some verses in Tamil said to have been composed at the instance of Chēramāṇ Perumāḷ Vañchi-marttāṇḍaṇ Tiruppāmūtta-Tiruvaḍi who is described as an adept in all arts (*akhila-kalā-vallabha*). He is perhaps identical with Mārttāṇḍa, mentioned in the record under review. The significance of the tiger crest, which is the emblem of the Chōlas, above this epigraph is inexplicable.

No. 197 is a fragmentary record of king Harihara II of Vijayanagara. It opens with a Sanskrit verse containing the chronogram *Rājyalōkē* for Śaka 1312 which is expressed also in numerals in the Tamil portion of the inscription. It records a gift of a *tūkku-vilakku* (hanging lamp) and 30 cows to the deity by Anṇappa-udaiyar, son of Viṭṭharasa of the Vatsa *gōtra*. We learn from another record (*A. R. Ep.*, No. 72 of 1938-39) from the same temple, dated six years later than the present epigraph, that Anṇappa was responsible for the construction of the pavement to the 1000-pillared *maṇḍapa* in the temple, the consecration of god Viṭṭhala therein and the gilding of the central shrine and also the gift of an aureola and provision for offerings to and worship of the god.

No. 206, which is in Sanskrit verse in Grantha characters, mentions Dēvarāya as the ruling sovereign and the chief Sāluva, son of Guṇḍa (III) and Mādāmbikā and grandson of Maṅgu. The record is not dated. Sāluva is obviously Narasimha, a scion of the Sāluva family. Dēvarāya, the overlord of Sāluva according to the present record, is stated to be the son of Vijayēśvara. The earliest known date for Sāluva Narasimha being 1456 A. D. (*A. R. Ep.*, No. 253 of 1904), Dēvarāya of the present record may be identified with Mallikārjuna (1446-1466 A. D.) who is also known as Immaḍi-Dēvarāya and whose father Dēvarāya II had the title Vijaya (Sewell, *Hist. Ins. S. Ind.*, p. 215). The *Sāluvābhyudaya* of Rājanātha Diṇḍima gives the name of Sāluva Narasimha's mother as Mallāmbikā which is possibly a variant of *Mādāmbikā*. The inscription stops abruptly with the mere mention of this chief who calls himself a *bhūmiramaṇa*.

There are two fragmentary records of Kṛṣṇarāya (Nos. 191 and 192), one of which mentions Timmappa-nāyakkar and Ādiyappa-nāyakkar, the two sons of Vāśal Vasavaśankara Mallappa-nāyakkar, as donors of a grove to the temple. There is only one inscription (No. 209) of the reign of Achyutarāya in the year's collection. The chief interest of the record lies in the fact that it is a Tamil inscription engraved in Nāgarī characters. Instances of Kannada or Telugu inscriptions engraved in Grantha characters are fairly common in the temple (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, Nos. 33, 44, 79, 106, etc., of 1938-39). An earlier instance of this kind of transliteration of a record in one language into a script different from its own is found in a multi-lingual record of the 12th century A. D. in the village of Dongaḷasāni in the Cuddapah District (Nos. 9-12 of 1938). There are three versions of the record, in Telugu, Kannada and Tamil, the last of which, curiously enough, is written both in its own script and in Nāgarī. The record under consideration seems to refer to certain endowments made to the temple by Śrīraṅgappa-nāyaka who was the son of Tuḷuva Veṅgaḷappa-nāyaka and a subordinate of the king. He figures in two other records from this very temple (Nos. 15 and 91 of 1938-39) in one of which Tuḷuva Veṅgaḷa is described as *Madurai-araśar-paḍavīttu* Tuḷuva Veṅgaḷa-nāyaka.

No. 178 enumerates a list of provisions made for the worship of the deity, one of which was meant for the recitation of the *Śrīpurāṇam* in the temple. This *Śrīpurāṇam* must be different from the well-known Jaina work of the same name (*A. R. Ep.*, 1887, p. 7).

A. Copper Plates, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR					
1	Pandit Chhedi Jha, Bangaon, Bhagalpur District; through Dr. D. C. Sircar. (Findspot: Bangaon).	Pāla	Vigrahapāla III	Year 17, Avayū (Āsvayujā) 28.	Sanskrit, Gaudīya	Issued from the <i>Jayashandhāra</i> at Kāñchanapura. Records the gift of land in a locality called Vasukāvartta in the Hōd-rēya <i>viśhaya</i> of Tīrabhukti to Ghāṇṭukaśarman, whose family hailed from Kōlāñcha. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIX, pp. 48 ff.
	BOMBAY					
2	Mr. H. V. Nayak, Karwar; through Mr. P. B. Desai.	Kadamba of Goa	Vijayāditya II	Saka 1102 (current), Vikārīn, Kārttika śu. 12, Sunday=1179 A. D., October 14, Sunday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Registers the grant of a piece of land to a Brāhmaṇa named Gōvinda of the Bhāradvāja <i>gōtra</i> . Ibid., Vol. XXIX, pp. 29 ff.
	GOA					
3	Panjim.—Photographs, through Mr. N. Lakshminarayan Rao.	Do.	Jayakēśin I	Saka 981 (<i>chandra-vasu-graha</i>), Vikārīn, Āshādhā ba. 8, Monday=1059 A. D., July 5, Monday.	Do.	Registers the grant of a deserted village called Laghumōrambikā, situated in Gōpaka-dvīpa-vishaya, to Chhadama, chief of the king's bodyguards, evidently for populating it. The donee was to pay annually thirty Bhairava-nishkas for the first ten years and thirty-five Bhairava-nishkas subsequently; no other levy was to be collected from him. Chhadama belonged to the family of the sailors of Chēmūlyapura and belonged to the Tājiya race, and was the son of Madhumada and grandson of Āliyama. Noticed in the <i>Quarterly Journal of the Bharata Itihāsa Samśodhaka Maṇḍala</i> (Marāṭhī), Poona, Vol. XXXI, No. 41, pp. 27 ff.
	MADRAS					
4	Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, South-Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam. (Findspot: Andhavaram).	Māthara	Anantasaktivarman	Year 14, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Southern Alphabet.	Issued from Vijayapura. Records the grant, made by the king, of the village of Āndōrēppa to Brāhmaṇas of various <i>gōtras</i> and <i>charaṇas</i> . The village is stated to have been formerly granted to the same family of Brāhmaṇas by Āryaka-Sakti-bhaṭṭāraka. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVIII, pp. 175 ff.
5	Do. (Findspot: Do.)	Eastern Gaṅga	Indravarma	Year 133, Śrāvaṇa Āntāvāsya, solar eclipse.	Do.	Issued from Kalinganagara. Records the grant of the village of Tōtavātaka in Krōṣṭhukavartanī as an <i>agrahāra</i> to several Brāhmaṇa residents of Āndōrakāgrahāra. The grant is stated to have been engraved under orders of Śrī-Lōkārṇa-vadēva. Ibid., Vol. XXX, pp. 37 ff.
6	Do. (Findspot: Do.)	Do.	Anantavarman	Year 216, Jyēṣṭha ba. 11.	Do.	Issued from Kalinganagara. Records the grant of Sakunagrāma, a village in Varāhavarṭtanī, to the Brāhmaṇa residents of Ānādapura.
7	Do. (Findspot: Do.)	Do.	Vajrahasta, son of Kāmārṇava	...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Issued from Dantipura-vāsaka. Registers the royal gift of the village of Gōṣṭhāvāda in Krōṣṭhukavartanī to Ādapa Bhīma.

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS— <i>concl'd.</i>						
8	Mr. Ananta Bhatia, Landlord, Puttur, Mangalore District; through Mr. N. Lakshminarayan Rao.	Keladi	Chennammāji	..	Kannada	Registers a grant of land by the queen to the Brāhmaṇa Rāma-chandra for worship, etc., of god Vēṅkaṭēśvara.
9	Mr. A. Sarangapani, Mudikondan, Nannilam Taluk, Tanjore District; through Mr. H. K. Narasimhaswami.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivadēva-mahārāya	Saka 1486, Raktākshi, Kārttika śu. 12, Wednesday=1564 A. D., October 17, Tuesday (not Wednesday).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the grant of the village of Mudigondān-Puttūr in Tiruppanaiyūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Kulōttuṅgachōla-vaḷa-nāḍu in Tiruvārūr-chāvaḍi to Vēṅkaṭāya, son of Aubalāya, of the Srivatsa gōtra, Āpastamba sūtra and Yajus śākhā. The gift is stated to have been made on the representation of Rāmarāja, by Achyuta, son of Śervappanāyaka.
ORISSA						
10	Mr. P. Acharya, Bhubanesvar; through Dr. D. C. Sircar.	Bhañja	Ślābhañja Tribhuvanakaśa	Year 1	Sanskrit, East Indian characters.	Issued from Vañjulvaka. Records the grant of the village of Dēuladḍa in Salvaḍa-vishaya as a revenue-free holding to the Brāhmaṇa Lumvadēva of the Kaundinya gōtra, Kāpya śākhā and Vājasanēya charaṇa. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVIII, pp. 272 ff.
11	Do.	Do.	Nēṭṭabhañja Tribhuvanakaśa	Year 13	Do.	Do. Registers the grant of the village of Sēdā in Nānā-khaṇḍa-vishaya to Bhaṭṭa Dauli who was a resident of Kōla-khali and belonged to the Bhāradvāja gōtra, Kauthuma śākhā and Chhandōga charaṇa. His family is stated to have hailed from Vātalaviḍma. Ibid., pp. 278 ff.
SAURASHTRA						
12	Superintendent of Archaeology, Saurashtra.	Kings of Bhūtāmbli	Bāshkaladēva Kumkumalōla	V. S. 1045, Vaiśākha śu. 15, Monday=989 A. D., April 22, Monday, f.d.t., '84.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the grant of the village of Karali, situated in Jyēsthukadēsa of Nava-Surāshtra-maṇḍala to the Brāhmaṇa Dāmōdara of the Bhāradvāja gōtra, who was a resident of Anahilapura. Ibid., Vol. XXXI, pp. 11 ff.
TRIPURA						
13	Chief Commissioner of Tripura; through Dr. D. C. Sircar.	Kings of Tripurā	Gōvīndamāyika	Tripurā year 1077 (1667-68 A. D.), Kārttika 19.	Sanskrit and Bengali, Bengali.	Records a grant of 12 kāṇis of rent-free land, situated in Pargana Meherkul and Sarkar Udayapur, in favour of Kazi Hosan and Sukur Māhmad. Refers to a previous grant of 1½ drōṇas of land made in favour of Makdil Kazi, father of Hosan and brother of Sukur Māhmad, in the year 63 (i.e. Tripurā year 1063).
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	(1) Tripurā year 1080 (1670-71 A. D.). (2) Saka 1599, Tripurā year 1086 (1677-78 A. D.), Āśvīna 11.	Do.	Records the grant of half a drōṇa of forest land in Mauza Pāchethupi in Pargana Meherkul in favour of Paṇḍita Gaṅgārāyaṇa as Brahmoṭtara (Sanskrit Brahmatrā). The second date seems to refer to the time when the charter was issued,

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ सा दशगुणांतावाप्यकशस्वकुटाव
 २ भंडरस्मयः। नांति। य। गे। ल। का। कं। ठ। म। ल। ती। मा। लि। का। ३० वा २
 ४ द्रिराण्यमुखनामा। नोतस्मात्तु। न्तमद्रीपतिः। गुरुसर्व
 ४ कृणं। श्रेष्ठतस्मात्तु। मद्रा। वल। २। नु। कान। मसु। नग। श्री। वां। धी। मां ४
 ६ च। वा। काला। न्। पः। ॥ य। न्। र्द। स। क। लं। वि। धुं। य। स। स। भव। ली। कृ। तं ६
 ६ श्री। नृ। य। वि। न्। त्। म्। मं। त्। १० ॥ ४५। तर्पा। त्। र्। गे। र्। कृ। त्। दि। पा। स्मा। म्। ६
 ८ श। द। र्। ग्। श्री। नृ। कृ। का। द। य। म्। द्रा। इ। ग्। वि। क। र। ण। श्री। नृ। तं। वि। ल्। ८
 ८ गे। र्। क। कं। कं। म। ल्। ला। त्। र्। च। श्री। वा। क्। ल। द। व। म्। श्री। पिं। डं। न। र। क ८
 १० या। त्। मा। ग। च। श्री। य। कृ। व। टं। ती। र्। म्। वा। द। वा। नि। पृ। न्। मं। तर्धं। १०
 १० ता। पि। त्वा। त्। य। स। या। यं। श्री। नृ। व। कृ। म्। मं। डं। तं। नृ। पा। ति। १०
 १२ कृ। द। श। म। थ। र्। ति। क। र। ली। ना। म्। ग्। म्। ॥ म। हृ। कं। मा। त्वा। १२
 १२ ऊ। लः। हृ। सी। मा। प। र्धं। तः। सर्वा। द। य। मा। मं। तर्धं। १२
 १२ वं। पृ। द। त्ता। द। व। द। ॥ अ। वृ। द्वा। द। य। ॥ वं। र्गु। ग्। मा। यं। श्री

14 अलङ्काराणि ॥ वासिष्ठाय नमः ॥ राजागोत्रायै
 16 वाङ्मनाया ॥ वंद्या ॥ तत्तु तच्छा ॥ दामादरज्या उवाचा संत
 18 दा। यन दत्तया। मा। यं स मर्षितम्। ए। मः स उ स्यात्। राः। प
 20 चेतं दा। ए। मः स मं र डि स नि। ये व द स मी। प नि कि प्राप्ता
 22 टिकासीमा। द टिका न लो न्नी। आपा न स मं शत म। र्ति ति कि प्र
 24 प्ता टिका सीमा। पश्चिम त प उ र। व ला जल स मं र बा। म्। नि
 26 कि प्राप्ता टिका सीमा। उत्तर त द व ग म स मं वंद का दा स मं
 नि कि प्राप्ता टिका सीमा। अमरा प्ता टा प ल दि म्। मा। प
 २८ अथ दत्तपालनी पञ्च। उक्तं वा ब्रह्म नि वं सु ला। उक्ताः
 ३० गुरु निः सु ग रा दै निः। य स्य य स्य य दा न्। मी त स र त स्य
 ३२ तदा फलं। राजा द रा त्। द ना का। व प्र ती० श्री धी ध ल ति
 ३४ शिवं पा रि० ०० ॐ वा उ न प्र मा म्॥ स्तु त म हा त्त न
 ३६ किला स क र पु न्त न यः सा क्षिणः॥ श्री ०॥

15	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do.	(1) Śaka 1578, Tripurā, year 1066 (1656-57 A.D.), Vaiśākha 25; (2) Śaka 1589, Tripurā, year 1077 (1667-68 A. D.), Māgha 8.	Do.	Damaged. Records the grant of one <i>drōṇa</i> of land in Mauza Rasulpur in [Pargana Meherkul] in favour of Khondkār Abdul Gani. The second date refers to the time when the charter was issued.
16	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do.	Śaka 1594, Tripurā, year 1081 (1672-73 A.D.), Phālguna 7.	Do.	Damaged. Records the grant of 5 <i>drōṇas</i> and 7 <i>drōṇas</i> of land respectively in Mauza Vijayapur and Mauza Jagatpur as <i>Brahmōttara</i> in favour of Raghunātha Vāchaspati.
17	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do.	Tripurā, year 1083 (1673-74 A.D.), Kārttika 22.	Do.	Damaged. Records the renewal of the grant in favour of Jādu-panḍita of $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>drōṇa</i> of land in Mauza Pāñchthupi, which was previously granted as <i>Brahmōttara</i> to his father Kāmadēva-panḍita.
18	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do.	Śaka 1689 (in figures and the chronogram <i>anika-ashta-ritu-chandra</i>)=1767-88 A.D.	Do.	Records the installation of the deities Rādhāmōhana (Nārāyaṇa), and Lakshmī and registers the grant of one <i>drōṇa</i> of land as well as the annual rent to be realised from the people living near the temple for the worship, etc., of the deities.
19	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do.	Śaka 1698 (<i>vasu-anika-tarka-indu</i>), Tripurā, year 1186 (1776-7 A.D.), Agrahāyana 1.	Do.	Records the grant of 15 <i>drōṇas</i> of land in Mehārakula in favour of the deity Jagannātha.
20	Curator, Mathura Museum, Mathura	.	.	.	.	.	.	Royal family of Athagadha (Orissa).	Fasli San 1312, Solar Āshādha 20, = 1905 A.D., July 3.	Oriya	Modern. Records the grant of the rent of a village with a view to meeting the expenses of worship, etc., of the deity Rādhā-nātha installed in Rādhānāthakuñja at Vṛindāvana by the <i>paṭitamahādēvī</i> Rādhāpriyā.

UTTAR PRADESH

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
ASSAM						
DARRANG DISTRICT						
1	Tezpur .—Boulder in the bed of the Brahmaputra river about 1½ miles from the town.	Mlechha (Sālastambha).	Harjarvarman	Gupta 510	Sanskrit, Northern Alphabet.	Published in <i>JBOES</i> , Vol III, p. 511, and <i>Kāmarūpaśāsanāvalī</i> , p. 185.
KAMRUP DISTRICT						
2	Gauhati —Slab near the Ugra-Tārā temple.	Ahom	Svarganārāyaṇa Śivasimha	Śaka 1650 (<i>gagana-sara-rasa-śaśm</i>).	Sanskrit, Assamese.	Records the re-excavation of a tank at Prāgyōtishapura by the Dihingya Bṛihat-Phukkana who was a servant of the queen Phullēsvarīdevī. The king is represented as a descendant of Indra.
3	Broken pillar in the State Museum. (Findspot: Gāchhtal, Dabakā, Nowgong District.)	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Gaudīya.	Fragmentary. Noticed and illustrated by R. M. Nath, <i>The Background of Assamese Culture</i> , p. 50, Plate XIX, 2; cf. <i>IHQ.</i> , Vol. XXII, p. 13.
4	Kāmākhyā Hill	Ahom	Śivasimha	Śaka 1654 (<i>vēḷa-viśikha-vēḷāṅga-śaśāṅka</i>).	Sanskrit, Assamese.	Records the construction of the western gate of Prāgyōtishapura by the Dehīngiya Baḍa-Phukkana under the king's order. The king is called a descendant of Indra.
5	Kāmākhyā Temple	..	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of a <i>mulābharāṇa</i> made of 15 <i>tolas</i> of gold and 60 <i>tolas</i> of silver in favour of the goddess by the <i>Rājamantrin</i> Baḍa-Gohāni.
6	Do.	Ahom	Rājēśvarasimha	Śaka 1681 (<i>kṣhiti-vasu-svāda-indu</i>).	Do.	Records the construction of an <i>utsava-mandira</i> for the goddess Kāmākhyā by the Bṛihat-Phukkana.
7	Do.	..	Malladēva	(1) Śaka 1487 (<i>tura-ga-gaja-vēḍa-śaśāṅka</i>); (2) Śaka 1487 (<i>muni-nāga-vēḍa-śaśabhṛit</i>).	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>prāsāda</i> for the deity.
8	Ūrvaśī Island in the Brahmaputra near Gauhati.	..	....	....	Do.	A verse in <i>amśhṭubh</i> reading: <i>Śrīmatā Kāmadēvēna kēvalam sukṛtiārthinā ... dēvau kārītau Hari-Saṅkaran</i> , near the engraving of a Śiva-linga and a figure of Viṣṇu. In characters of about the tenth century. Pilgrim's record.
9	Do.	..	....	....	Do.	One line containing the name <i>Paṇḍita</i> Prabhākara, near the engraving of a figure of Viṣṇu. Do.
10	Do.	..	....	....	Do.	Mentions a <i>Paṇḍita</i> whose name is damaged. Do.
11	Do.	..	..	....	Do.	Mentions Prabhākara in line 1 and a <i>Paṇḍita</i> , whose name is doubtful, in line 2. Do.
12	Do.	..	....	....	Do.	Seems to contain the name Kēśava. Do.

13	Kānāibarshi.—Boulder	Ahom	Svarganārāyaṇa	Saka 1589	Corrupt Bengali-Assamese.	Records the construction of a <i>gaḍka</i> or fort.
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contents similar to those of No. 13 above.
15	Half buried stone in the same place	..	....	Saka 1127 (<i>suraga-yugma-īśa</i>), Madhu-māsa (Chaitra) 13.	Sanskrit, Gaudīya	Published in the <i>Kāmarūpaśāsanāvalī</i> , p. 44 and Plate.
16	Do.	..	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear.
NOWGONG DISTRICT						
17	Bargaṅgā.—Boulder	Bhauma-Nāraka Prāgyjyōtisha.	Bhūtivarman	....	Sanskrit, Northern Alphabet.	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVII, pp. 18 ff; re-edited, op. cit., Vol. XXX, pp. 62 ff.
BENGAL, WEST						
18	Calcutta.—Miniature stone railing in the Archaeological Section, Indian Museum.	..	....	....	Mixed Brāhmī.	Records the construction of a <i>vēḍikā</i> for the <i>Bhagavat Mahātman</i> by the <i>āśvavārīka Kauśika-pūtra</i> Bōdhiyaśas. In characters of about the 2nd century A. D.
19	Do.—Pillar in the same place, right side.	..	....	....	Northern Alphabet	Seems to read <i>Śrī-Bhūmadhāhu</i> (engraved horizontally) and <i>Pratīvaṇṇa</i> (written vertically to be read upwards). In characters of about the 6th century A.D.
20	Do.—Same pillar, left side	..	....	....	....	Two lines in shell characters.
21	Do.—Another pillar, front side	..	....	....	....	Damaged, in shell characters. One section seems to read <i>Śrī...kīrṇam</i> . Another record to the left reads <i>rasya</i> . In characters of about the 8th century A.D.
22	Do.—do. right side	..	..	....	....	Three lines in shell characters.
23	Do.—Seated image of the Buddha (from Bōdh-Gayā).	..	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Records the construction of a shrine for the <i>mini</i> (i.e. Buddha) by the <i>gaṇi</i> Bōdhiśhēna, resident of Dattagalla. Lüders' List, No. 952.
24	Do.—A pedestal (from Mathurā)	Kushāṇa	Dēvaputra Huviśhka	Year [39], va 3, di 5.	Prākṛit, Brāhm	Records the installation of an image of Bōdhisattva by the <i>bhikṣuṇīs</i> Puśahathini and Budhadēva. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIX, p. 66, Plate.
25	Do.—do. (from Bōdh-Gayā)	..	....	....	Do.	Lüders' List, No. 943.
26	Do.—do.	..	....	....	....	In shell characters.
27	Do.—Umbrella staff of a Buddhist image (from Sahēt-Mahēt).	..	....	....	Prākṛit, Brāhmī	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 290-291, Plate.
28	Do.—A sculpture of Hara-Gaurī (from Kosam).	..	....	Year 139, ..2(?) di 7	Sanskrit, Northern Alphabet.	Published in <i>Corp. Ins. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, p. 266, Plate 39-C.
29	Do.—Pedestal of a standing image of Bōdhisattva (from Srāvastī).	Kushāṇa	Dēvaputra Kanishka(?)	....	Mixed Brāhmī.	Records the installation of an image of Bōdhisattva by the monk Bala who knew the <i>Tripitaka</i> . Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 180 ff., Plate.
30	Do.—Pedestal of an image of the Buddha (from Loriyān Tangai).	....	....	Year 318, Prausttha-pada, di 29.	Prākṛit, Kharōshthī	States that the image is the gift of Buddhaghōsha, the companion of Saṅghavarman. Published in <i>Corp. Ins. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, Part I, p. 106, Plate 31.

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
BOMBAY BELGAUM DISTRICT KHANAPUR TALUK						
31	Itagi.—Stone set up near the village <i>Chāvaḍi</i>.	....	....	....	Kannada	Very much damaged. In characters of about the 13th century A. D.
32	Bailhoṅgal.—Stone lying in the Mama-latdar's office. SAMPGAON TALUK	....	....	[Śaka] 992, Śādhāraṇa, Paushya, ba. 5, Friday, Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti = 1070 A. D., Dec. 24, Friday; .91.	Do.	Damaged. Records a grant of land to god Māchēśvara by <i>Mahāsāmanā</i> Gaṇḍamarasa. Other gifts to the same deity are also mentioned.
33	Slab set up in the backyard of Gadi-geyya Epigimatha.	Western Chālukya	Tribhuvanamalladēva	Śaka Thurs-day.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions the feudatory chief <i>Mahāsāmanā</i> Aṅka of the Ratta family, Śāntiyakka and the Kūṁḍi province. Describes the Jaina teacher Jinadēva-sūri of the Yāpanīya <i>saṃgha</i> , Mailāpa <i>anaya</i> and Kāraya <i>gaṇa</i> , to which Muḷla-bhattāraka and others belonged. Seems to record a gift of land to a Jaina temple.
34	Belavāḍi.—Slab built into the drain of <i>Haletōṭa</i> (a garden) outside the village.	....	....	... Phālguna śu. 5 .	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of gold. In characters of about the 12th century.
35	Doḍvāḍ —Hero stone lying in the fort	Kadamba	Sivachitta Vajradēva	... Trayōdaśi, Monday.	Do.	Broken and worn out. Records the death, in a great fight, of Vijayama-sāhaṇi, son of Rāya-sāhaṇi Sōḍapa who was a <i>diṃgariga</i> of Vajradēva. In characters of about the 12th century.
36	Hero stone set up in the market place	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record the death of a warrior in a fight (details not clear). In characters of about the 12th century.
37	Slab set up in the same place	Western Chālukya	Tribhuvanamalladēva	Chālukya-Vikrama year 4, Siddhārthi, Kārttika śu. 5, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	Much damaged and worn out. Seems to record a gift by a <i>Mahāsāmanā</i> (details lost).
38	Stone set up in Yamōji's lane	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Only a few expressions of the Chālukya <i>prasāsi</i> are legible.
39	Hero stone set up near Basavanna temple outside the village.	Kadamba	Vīra-Jayakēśi	Year 12, Kārttika śu. 1, Thursday.	Do.	Records the death of Lahaḍa who was a <i>diṃgariga</i> of king Jaya-kēśi.
40	Hero stone set up near the <i>Kalmatha</i> outside the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the death of the son (name lost) of Kallaya-sāhaṇi. Mentions <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Sōva[rasa].

41	Nēsarigi. —Slab built as support in the temple called <i>Jōḷ-guḍi</i> outside the village.	Ratṭa	Kārtavīrya IV	Saka 1141, Bahudhānya, Māgha śu. 7, Thursday, Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti, Vyatipāta = 1219 A. D., January 24, Thursday.	Do.	Records gifts to the temples of Habbēśvara, Mānikēśvara and Siddhēśvara, erected by Bācheya-nāyaka and his wife Māyī-dēvī at Nēsarige (<i>JBBRAS</i> , Vol. X, pp. 240 ff.).
DHARWAR DISTRICT						
BANKAPUR TALUK						
42	Hurlikuppi. —Hero stone set up near the Išvara temple.	Yādava	[Śūm]gaṇa	Hēmalambi, Thursday.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the death of Chūriya Navileya-nāyaka in a fight.
43	Stone kept near the Basavaṇṇa temple.	....	....	... Āṅgirasa	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift to a Brāhmaṇa. In characters of about the 16th century.
GADAG TALUK						
44	Hombal. —Stone kept in the Śaṅkara-linga temple.	Western Chālukya	Tribhuvanamalladēva	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out.
45	Hero stone set up in the same temple	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>Māṇḍa Mallaya-nāyaka</i> . This seems to be the name of the warrior who died. In characters of about the 12th century.
46	Hero stone kept outside the same temple	....	....	Saka 923, Plava, Chaitra śu. 10, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Details not clear.
47	Stone built into the wall of the <i>Hirē-matha</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Only a part of the grant portion is preserved. Mentions Chāvundamayya-nāya[ka], the <i>āchārya</i> and the [Hundred] and Twenty [<i>mahājanas</i>]. In characters of about the 12th century.
48	Stone set up in the barbers' lane	Vijayanagara	Sadāsivarāya	Saka 1469, Plava-mga, Āshāḍha śu. 11, Wednesday = 1547 A. D., June 28; the week-day was Tuesday.	Do.	Records the remission of tax on barbers by the king in the Toru-gali <i>sime</i> at the instance of Malloja and Chaiṇḍōja.
49	Door-jambs of the Hanumān temple near the village.	Western Chālukya	Tribhuvanamalladēva	....	Do.	Fragmentary and worn out. Mentions the [Hundred] and Twenty [<i>mahājanas</i>], Avadhūtadēva, Kriyāsakti and Vāma-dēva-panḍita. In characters of about the 12th century.
50	Back of the Hanumān image in a shrine at Yallāpur (old site near Hombal).	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Contains an elaborate description of a fight in which Habbāṇa-daṇḍanātha died. Seems to record some gift made in this connection by Purushōttama-daṇḍanātha on the representation of the <i>Prabhu-gaṇḍus</i> of the four villages and the <i>mahājanas</i> of Poṇḍolal. In characters of about the 12th century.
51	Kalghatgi. —Stone lying by the side of the tank called Rustum Sāb's tank near the village.	Western Chālukya	Tribhuvanamalladēva	....	Do.	Fragmentary and worn out. States that <i>Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Gūvaladēva was governing Unukal-Thirty and Sarbbe-Thirty. Mentions his subordinate Chaittayadēva.
52	Stone standing in the field called <i>Appa-nvi-hola</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Commences with an obeisance to Śrī-Kṛishna and mentions a Brahmana of the Rik <i>sākhā</i> (details lost). In characters of about the 16th century.

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
BOMBAY—contd. DHARWAR DISTRICT—contd. KALGHATGI TALUK—concl'd. Kalghatgi—concl'd.						
53	Stone standing in the field called <i>Khānapuradavara-hola</i>.	....	....	Śaka [150]2, [Vi]-krama, Vaiśakha śu. 11 = 1580 A. D., April 25.	Kannada	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record a <i>sarvamānya</i> gift of land to a Brāhmaṇa of the Gautama <i>gōtra</i> and Rik <i>śākhā</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
54	Slab found in the field of Jaina Upādhyā	....	....	....	Do.	States that the field is a <i>sarvamānyavṛtti</i> of Kamalade[va*]-bhaṭṭa, son of Padmanābha-bhaṭṭa, the <i>Upādhyā</i> of Beḷugāve, who belonged to the Bhāradvāja <i>gōtra</i> , Āśvalāyana <i>sūtra</i> and Rik <i>śākhā</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
55	Slab in a field called <i>Basayyanavara-hola</i>.	....	....	Śaka 1451, Pārthiva, Māgha śu. 1, Makara-samkrānti. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record a gift of wet land at Kallakutaḡe to Arasave, daughter of <i>Śhānapati</i> Saṃjapanna of the Kauśika-Viśvāmītra <i>gōtra</i> and Rik <i>śākhā</i> by <i>Rāyasada</i> Lakhayya under the instructions of Ellapa Voḍeya.
56	Maḍaki Honnali. —Slab lying in the compound of the Kalamēśvara temple.	Kadamba	Sivachitta Vira-Permmādi	Śaka 101[8], Dhātu	Do.	Broken and worn out. Registers a gift of land, house, oil-mill, etc., for the deity Grāmēśvara, made into the hands of Rudra-sakti-panḍita by Adityayya, a subordinate of the king who was governing Koṃkana-900 and Halasigi-12000 from his capital Chāṃdrāpura. Records another gift to the deity Ugurēśvara by the Ugura-300 and others.
57	Stone in a field near the village	..	....	..	Do.	Damaged. Seems to state that the wet-field was a gift made by Hiriya-gauḍa of Hōmada Hoṃnehalli under instructions from Basavāntapayya. In characters of about the 17th century.
58	Ablūr. —Parapet wall to the right of entrance into the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> of the Sōmēśvara temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Below three groups of sculptures. States that the sculptures depict the scenes of (i) Jēḍara Dasimayya offering cloth to the god; (ii) Sīriyāli-ṣetti and Cheṅgaḷavve offering their son to the god; (iii) god Siva as having come down and danced before the <i>Kumbāra</i> (i.e. potter) Guṇḍa. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIX, pp. 139 ff.
59	Parapet wall to the right of entrance into the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Above a panel of sculptures. States that the sculptures represent the exploits of Ēkāntada Rāmayya against the followers of the Jina (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 260 ff.).
60	Right side of entrance into the inner shrine of the same temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Above a panel of sculptures. States that the sculptures depict the scene of Ēkāntada Rāmayya breaking the Jina and setting up the Siva-līṅga. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. XXIX, pp. 139 ff.

61	Left side of the entrance into the inner shrine of the same temple.	..	.....	Do.	..	Above a panel of sculptures. States that the sculptures depict the scene of Śamka-gāvuṃḍa conferring the certificate (of victory) to the illustrious Ēkāntada Rāmayya. Loc cit.
62	Stone set up in the compound of the Basavēśvara temple.	Western Chālukya	Tribhuvanamalladēva	Do.	Chālukya-Vikrama year 26, Viśhu, Vaiśākha amā-vāsyā, Sunday, solar eclipse=1101 A.D., April 30, solar eclipse; the week-day was Tuesday.	Registers a gift of the village Muriganahalli to the temple of Brahmeśvara by <i>Daṇḍanāyaka</i> Gōvindarasa. See <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 214-15.
63	Same slab, below No. 62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Chālukya-Vikrama year 29, Tārana, Bhādrapada śu. 6, Sunday=1104 A.D., August 28, Sunday.	Registers grants made to the same temple by the inhabitants of Abbalūru. Loc cit.
64	Hero stone (No. I) set up in the compound of the same temple.	..	.....	Do.	..	Damaged. Records the death of a warrior in a fight (details not clear). In characters of about the 12th century.
65	Hero stone (No. II) set up in the same place.	Kaḷachurya	Sōmēśvara	Do.	Chaitra, Sunday	Damaged. Seems to record the death of Bira of Abbalūru in a fight.
66	Hero stone (No. III) set up in the same place.	Yādava	Simhaṇa	Do.	Pramāthi, Āśāḍha Paurnimā, Monday. Irregular.	Records the death of two warriors Mācha and Gōma in a cattle raid at Abbalūru, led by Īśvaradēva of Belagavatti, when the feudatory Singanadēva was governing Banavāsi-12000. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 261 ff
67	Hero stone (No. IV) set up in the same place.	Vijayanagara	Harihara[I]	Do.	Śaka, Sarvadhāri, Phālguna śu. 1, Thursday=1349 A.D., February 19	Damaged and worn out. Records the death of a warrior in a fight (details not clear), when the king's officer <i>Samudra-saḷuva</i> Vira-Bāchappadēva was administering the tract.
68	Hero stone (No. V) in the same place	Yādava	Siṃgaṇa	Do.	Year 1[I], Pramādi	Do. Records the death of a warrior in a fight (details not clear). Mentions Abbalūru.
69	Māsti (Mahāsatī) stone (No. 1) set up on the tank-bund near the same temple.	..	.....	Do.	..	Do. Records the death probably of a lady (details lost).
70	Māsti stone (No. 2) set up in the same place.	Yādava	Siṃgaṇa	Do.	Year 26, Jaya	Do.
71	Stone set up in S. N. 119 near the village.	..	.....	Do.	..	States that it is the gift land (<i>pritti</i>) of <i>Kāvi</i> Kōṇēri. In characters of about the 15th century. Figure of Vāmana is carved in the upper portion.
72	Stone (No. 1) set up near the Grāma-dēvatā temple.	Western Chālukya	Trailōkyamalla	Do.	..	Damaged and worn out. States that the king's subordinate <i>Daṇḍanāyaka</i> Mahādēvarasa was governing Banavāsi-12000 and Huligere-300. Contains a description of Māyidēva <i>Daṇḍadhīśa</i> who was a subordinate of the above. He seems to have belonged to the Sahavāsi <i>tantra</i> of Rāyanārāyanapura in Kalyāṇa.

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BOMBAY—contd. DHARWAR DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i> KOD TALUK— <i>contd.</i> Ablur—concl.					
73	Stone (No. II) set up in the same place	..	....	..	Kannada	Damaged and worn out. Seems to contain the description of a family of governors. Mentions Kāmadēva, <i>Prabha</i> Malla, Māyidēva and Māchidēva.
74	Bālabīd. —Stone (No. I) set up near Vishaharēśvara temple.	[Western Chālukya]	[Tribhuvanamalla]	Chālukya-Vikrama year 42, Viḷambi, Sāvāṇa ba. 2, Sunday=1118 A.D., August 4, Sunday, f.d.t. 32.	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the Brāhmaṇas of the <i>mahāgrāma</i> Piriya-Kereyūru.
75	Stone (No. II) set up in the same place	Do.	Do.	Chālukya-Vikrama year 4, Siddhārthi, Pushya amāvāsye, Sunday, solar eclipse, Uttara-yana, saṁkrānti, Vyatipāta=1079 A.D., December 26; the weekday was Thursday.	Do.	Registers a gift of land by <i>Pergaḍe</i> Baladēvayya for offerings to the divine <i>līṅga</i> Laṇḍurēśvara, made in the presence of the Thousand <i>Mahājanas</i> of the <i>mahāgrāma</i> of Piriya-Kereyūr when <i>Yuvarāja</i> Vira-Noḷamba Jayasimha was governing Banavāse 12000, [Sāmtali]ge-1000, Beḷvala-300 and Purigere-300.
76	Stone (No. III) set up in the same place	Do.	Do.	Chālukya-Vikrama year 12, Prabhava, Phālguna ba. 11, Sunday=1088 A.D., February 20, Sunday; f.d.t. 14.	Do.	Registers a gift of land taken on lease from the interest on money deposited with the Thousand <i>Mahājanas</i> of the <i>mahāgrāma</i> of Piriya-Kereyūr, made in their presence by Dēvayyana Būtagāvūṇḍa for offerings to god Paṇḍararaṅgēśvara.
77	Stone (No. IV) set up in the same place	Yādava	Singhana	Saka .. Chaitra śu. 15 ..	Do.	Damaged. Praises the deity called Paṇḍragenātha or Paṇḍa-raṅga. Describes the king's <i>sarvādhikāri</i> Ariya Malliṣētti, his son whose name is lost, Bāmdanikeya Bāmidēva and the Thousand <i>Mahājanas</i> of Piriya-Keravura. Seems to record a gift (details lost) made in favour of the deity by <i>Dannāyaka</i> Bachaya into the hands of the divine Brahmarāsi.
78	Stone (No. V) set up in the same place	Western Chālukya	Āhavamalla	Saka 979 (in words), Viḷambi, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Sunday=1058 A.D., March 29, Sunday; f.d.t. 03.	Sanskrit, Kaṇṇaḍa	Describes the Banavāsi country, its illustrious town Mahāta-tāka-grāma and its highly learned <i>Mahājanas</i> . Records the gift of the tank area (called <i>Kṛishṇa-tatāka</i>) with the whole quantity of water in it after purchase from and with the consent of the <i>Mahājanas</i> for the exclusive benefit of the deity Anḍu-rēśvara by several persons (whose names are specified). <i>Bhaṭṭa</i> Vishṇu composed the record. Kāśyapa-Mādhava wrote it handsomely on stone and Rūvāri Nāki engraved it.

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79	Hirekerūr. —Hero stone (No. I) set up on the tank-bund.	Do.		Tribhuvanamalla		Chālukya - Vikrama year (not specified), Viśvāvasu, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 9, Wednesday. Irregular.	Kannada	Records the death, in a cattle raid, of Sātaṇa, [son of] Bhojaṅgara Nāraṇayya of Priya-Keṛeyūr. The memorial was carved by Sāta.
80	Hero stone No. II) set up in the same place.	Yādava		Siṅghaṇa		Year 7, Dhātu	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the death of a Brāhmaṇa in a fight.
81	Hero stone (No. III) set up in the same place.	Do.		Rāmachandraṛaya		Year 15, Chitra-bhānu, Bhādrapada . . Monday.	Do.	Do. Seems to record the death of a warrior in a fight (details lost).
82	Stone standing near the Girls' school	Western Chālukya		Tribhuvanamallaḍeva		Chaitra śu. 5, Thursday.	Do.	Do. Describes the learned <i>Mahājanas</i> of the village. Seems to record a gift of land by several individuals (names specified).
83	Slab (No. I) set up near Tōṭada Viranna temple outside the village.	Do.		Trailōkyamalladēva (Sōmēsvara I)		Saka 983, Śārvarī, B h ā d r apada amāvāsye, Monday = 1060 A.D., August 28.	Do.	Registers a gift of the income from <i>perjuṇka</i> made to certain prominent local residents (names specified) for the upkeep of the big tank of Priya-Keṛeyūr, by <i>Danḍanāyaka</i> Guṇḍamayya, the king's general bearing the titles <i>Narmadā-nady-ubhaya-taṭa-rājakaṁsa</i> (a swan on the two banks of the Narmadā), <i>Mālava-dhūmakētu</i> (fire to the Mālavas), <i>Maṇḍavakōṭi-ellaṁ-ghana</i> (capturer of the Maṇḍava fort), <i>Dhārānagara-kutūhala</i> (a curiosity to the inhabitants of Dhārā) and <i>Mummanijala-dhi-ḷaḍuvāṇaḷa</i> (submarine fire to the sea of Mumman). Kāsyapa Mādhava wrote the record and Nāgavarman of Huligere engraved it. Noticed in <i>Prog. Kan. Res.</i> , 1947-52, p. 23.
84	Slab (No. II) set up in the same place	Do.		Trailōkyamalla		Saka 977, Jaya, Pausha amāvāsye, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇasamkrānti, Vyatipāta = 1055 A.D., January 1, Sunday; the <i>tithi</i> ended at .80 the previous day.	Do.	Registers a provision made for feeding the travellers out of the income from the wet land purchased for 400 <i>galyānas</i> , handed over to the Thousand <i>Mahājanas</i> of the <i>maḷagrāma</i> of Priya-Keṛeyūr, by Śīdhara Kravinta and others for the beatitude of the former's maternal uncle Musukittannamayya of the Aṅgrasa <i>gōṭra</i> .
85	Māsti stone set up in the same place				....	Saka 1360 (in words), Kālayukta, Śrāvaṇa ba. 10, Thursday = 1438 A.D., August 14, Thursday; f.d.t. .50.	Do.	States that, when Māka-gauḍa (son of Kotagāra-nāyaka) died, his wife committed <i>sahagamana</i> .
86	Pillar lying in the same place				....	Saka [881], Siddhārthi, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged. States that the stone marks the performance of <i>gōṣāsa</i> by a certain person (name not clear).
87	Stone set up near the tank close to the village.	Vijayanagara		Sadāsīva		Saka 1472, Sādhārana, Jyēsthā ba. 5, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the remission of certain specified taxes on the barbers of the region made by Rāmarāja at the request of the barbers Timmoja, Koṁḍōja and Bhadrōja with whose work he was pleased.
88	Rattihalli. —Hero stone set up near the Kēsava temple.				....	....	Do.	Records the death of Mēdara Pāṇḍya near Bisilahalli when the teacher Mūrujāvi was proceeding to Huligere. See Nos. 92 and 95 below.

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BOMBAY—contd. DHARWAR DISTRICT— <i>concl'd.</i> KOD TALUK— <i>concl'd.</i> Raṭṭihalli—concl'd.					
89	Stone (No. I) lying outside the Kadambśvara temple.	Vijayanagara	....	Śaka 1446, Plavaṅga, Vaiśākha.	Kannaḍa	Damaged and worn out. Seems to refer to a gift to a Brāhmaṇa of the Yajus <i>śākhā</i> .
90	Stone (No. II) lying in the same place	....	....	Śaka 146 [I] Śā Monday.	Do.	Do.* Seems to record a gift (details lost).
91	Stone (No. III) lying in the same place	....	....	Śaka 146.	Do.	Do. Mentions the Thousand of Raṭṭihalli and Raṭṭihalli-sime.
92	Pillar in the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple, upper portion.	Yādava	Siṃghana	Śaka 1161 (current), Viḷambi, Ashāḍha śu. 15, [lunar] eclipse = 1238 A.D., June 28.	Do.	Do. Registers the gift of the toll income on eleven bullocks made into the hands of the teacher Mūrujāvi for a perpetual lamp and sandal paste to god Kaḍambśvara, by the merchant Gubbiya Kalla who bore the title Rāya-setṭi.
93	Same pillar, lower portion	Do.	Do.	Hēmalambi, Phālunga amāvāsye, Sunday, solar eclipse. Irregular.	Do.	Registers a gift of land, house, income from tolls etc., made into the hands of the teacher Mūrujāvi for a perpetual lamp and sandal paste to god Mallinātha, by <i>Karaṇa</i> Kallarasa and the members of the mercantile organisation.
94	Stone (No. I) kept in <i>madhya-maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	Kaḷachurya	Sōvidēva	Śaka 1097, Jaya, Jyēsthā amāvāsye, Sunday, solar eclipse = 1174 A.D., June 2, the <i>tithi</i> ended at 33 the previous day when there was a solar eclipse.	Do.	Registers a gift of gold, a row of houses, oil-mill, etc., made into the hands of the divine Kalyāṇasakti for the offerings to the god and repairs to the temple of Kaḍambśvara by <i>Mahāmaṇḍa-lēśvara</i> Pāṇḍyadēva and his subordinate Chaṇḍarasa. Describes the Banahasi country, its <i>kaṇṇapa</i> Nūruṃbāḍa with the chief town Raṭṭihalli and the genealogy of the chiefs ruling over the latter to whose family Pāṇḍyadēva belonged.
95	Stone (No. II) kept in the same place	Yādava	Siṃhaṇa	Śaka 1160, Viḷambi, Mārgaśīra amāvāsya, Monday, solar eclipse = 1238 A.D., December 8; the weekday was Wednesday.	Do.	Registers a gift of land made into the hands of the <i>śihānāchārya</i> and <i>Rājaguru</i> Mūrujāvidēva, in favour of the deities Mallēśvara and Rājēśvara installed in the vicinity of Kaḍambśvara by Hoṇna Barimi-setṭi, a subordinate of the king and a great devotee of Jangama. This Barimi-setṭi is said to have burnt Kōḍa, Moghekoppala and Dōrasamudra. He was administering the tract from his headquarters at Mulugunda. Mūrujāvidēva belonged to the Parvatāvali and Kittagāve <i>anaya</i> of the Kālāmukha sect. Also contains a description of the chiefs who belonged to the Kadamba lineage and were administering the eminent town of Raṭṭapalli in Banavāse-naḍu. Pāṇḍya and his brother Vira-Pāṇḍya were the last of them.

96	Stone standing near the same temple	Western Chalukya	Pratāpachakravarti-Jagadekamalla	....	Do.	Last part broken and lost. States that the king entrusted the administration of the Banavasi country to <i>Dandadhīśa</i> Bama-deva who transferred it to his brother Madhava. Describes Banavase-naḍu, its <i>kāmpaṇa</i> Nūṛumbāḍa with its chief town Rattahalli and the genealogy of the chiefs ruling over the latter, who belonged to the Kadamba lineage. Refers to the administration of <i>Mahāmandalēśvara</i> Katarasa and his officer Somanātha of the Atri <i>gōtra</i> .
97	Hero stone built into the wall of the temple near the river.	Yādava	Rāmachandra	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Refers to an expedition led by <i>Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> Saluveya Acharasa-paṇḍita, commander of the king's army, who bore the title <i>Hoyisaṇa-rāya-vibhāḍa</i> (ruin to the Hoysala king).
98	MADHYA BHARAT Mandasor(Mandsaur) -North wall of Killa Darwaza.	....	....	V. S. 1555, Vaiśākha ba. 1 Saturday= 1498 A.D., April 7, Saturday.	Local Nāgarī.	Mentions Khan Azam Mukves Khan. Noticed in <i>Gwalior Rājyake Abhilekh</i> , No. 346.
99	Do.	....	....	V. S. 1555	Do.	Ibid., No. 348.
100	Do.	....	....	V. S. 1557, [Āśvina] śu 13.	Do.	Ibid., No. 350.
101	Do.	....	....	V. S. 1570, Chaitra	Do.	Worn out.
102	Do.—On the wall of an old structure near Abhay Bāurī.	....	....	V. S. 100[6]	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions <i>sāmājya</i> with reference to two persons whose names are not clear.
103	Do.—Pillar buried in the field	....	Yasōdharman	....	Sanskrit, Northern Alphabet.	Published in <i>Corp. Ins. Ind.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 142 ff., Plate.
104	Do.—Wall of the fort	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Mentions the name of a <i>sūtradhāra</i> .
105	Do.	....	....	....	Mixed Brāhmī	Reads <i>yē dharmmā</i> , etc.
106	MADHYA PRADESH BILASPUR DISTRICT Guñji .—Rock near the pool called Daman Dahrā.	....	Kumāravīradatta	(1) 5th year, <i>Hēmanṭa</i> 4, dā 15. (2) 6th year, <i>Grīshma</i> 6, dā 10.	Prākṛit, Brāhmī	Records a gift of cows made by two ministers of the king. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVII, pp. 48 ff., Plate; cf. <i>JAS</i> , Letters, Vol. XIX, pp. 59-61.
107	Bheraghat .—Pedestal of an image of Śiva and Pārvatī riding the bull.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Seems to read <i>Varēśvara</i> .
108	Do.—Pedestal of an image of Tārā.	....	....	....	Pāli, Northern Alphabet.	Gives the Buddhist creed. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.
109	Do.—Below the broken image of a female.	....	....	....	....	Indistinct.

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

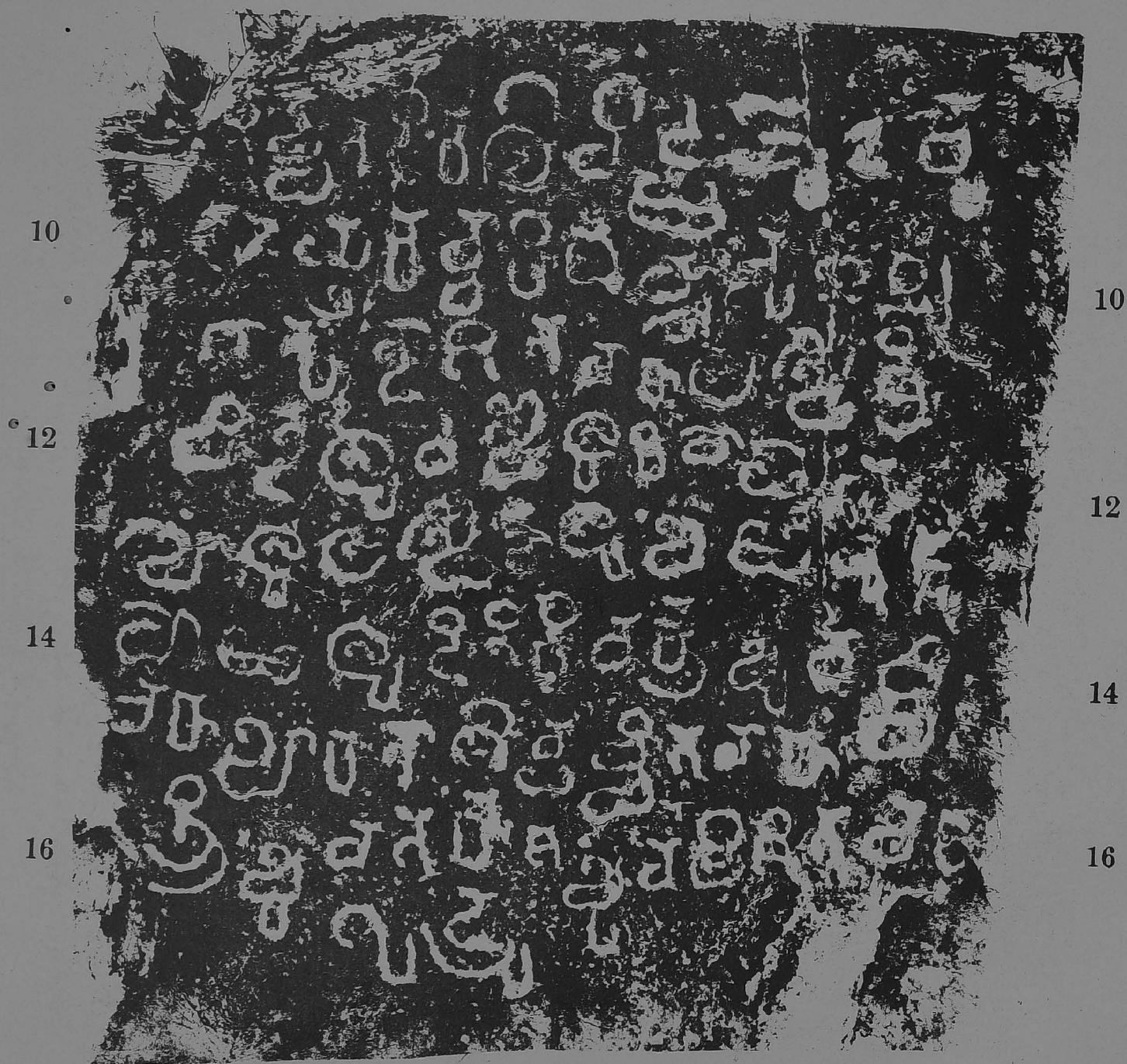
No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—contd. JABALPUR DISTRICT—contd. Bheraghat—contd.					
110	Do.—Pedestal of a broken image in a niche of Chausāth-yōginī temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern Alphabet.	Damaged. Begins with <i>chāturdarika</i> and ends with <i>Sōmanājaka</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
111	Do.—Pedestal of another broken image.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Begins with the <i>siddham</i> symbol followed by the expression <i>Brāhmaṇakula</i> .
112	Gurji. —Satī pillar near a field. No. 1. .	....	Suratāna Mahamūda	V.S. 17[9]0(?) , Māgha ba. 11, Thursday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the death of a <i>satī</i> .
113	Do.—No. 2 . . . .	....	Maharāja Ajitamāla	V. S. 1400, Prathamā-Vaiśākha ba. 7, Wednesday = 1343 A.D., March 19, Wednesday.	Do.	Do.
114	Do.—No. 3 . . . .	....	....	V. S. 1398, Chaitra ba. 7, Thursday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the death of a <i>satī</i> named Jasūdevī, wife of Vijayadēva of the Śrīvāstavya-Kāyastha community.
115	Do.—No. 4 . . . .	....	Mahārājādhirāja [Ajitamalla]	V. S. 1400, Māgha su. 1, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the death of a <i>satī</i> .
116	Do.—No. 5 . . . .	....	....	V. S. 1399 (<i>graha-nanda-agni-bhū</i>), 13, Āshāḍha ba. 13, Saturday = 1342 A.D., June 1, Saturday.	Do.	Do.
117	Do.—No. 6 . . . .	....	....	V. S. 1399, Phālguna ba. 1[2], Thursday = 1343 A. D., January 23, Thursday	Do.	Do.
118	Do.—Pedestal of a broken sculpture near the tank.	....	....	....	Early Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to mention a name. In characters of about the 10th century.
119	Jabalpur —Stone in the Robertson's College. No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī. Early	Fragmentary. The first line contains the expression <i>sa nō vināhatadharmma</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.

GUNDLAPALLE INSCRIPTION OF CHALUKYA KALIVITTA

First Side



Second Side



120	Do.—No. 2 . . . . .	....	V. S. 957, Jyeshtha śu. 3.	Do.	Damaged. Mentions a person belonging to the Khandilavala family.
121	Do.—No. 3. . . . .	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.
122	Do.—Fragment of a round stone in the possession of Mr. N. L. Saraf.	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Seems to contain adorations to Jaimini, Sumantu and Vai-sampāyana. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.
123	Do.—Broken image of Pārśvanātha in the possession of the same person.	....	V. S. 1549, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Local Dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to refer to the installation of the image in question.
124	Paonra.—Memorial stone in a paddy field.	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Contains the name of a person. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.
125	Tewar.—Below a sculpture at Khermāi near a tank.	....	....	Prākṛit, Nāgarī	Contains a verse from Hāla's <i>Gāthā-saptasatī</i> (Canto I, verse 20). Noticed in <i>Ind. Hist. Quart.</i> , Vol. XXVIII, pp. 379 ff., Plate.
SAGAR DISTRICT					
KHURAI SUB-DIVISION					
126	Pahlehpur (near Ēran).—Lower part of a Sati pillar.	Śaka Mahākshatrapa	27th year	Sanskrit, Northern Alphabet.	Published in <i>Corp. Ins. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 605 ff.
127	Do.	Bhānugupta	Gupta Year 191, Śrāvaṇa ba. 7.	Do.	Ibid., Vol. III, pp. 91 ff., Plate.
MADRAS					
GUNTUR DISTRICT					
ONGOLE TALUK					
128	Gundlāpalle.—Stone in front of the <i>dhvajastambha</i> in the Śiva temple.	Eastern Chālukya	....	Telugu, archaic	Registers a gift of land sowable with 4 <i>puttis</i> of <i>ādhu</i> by Kaḍeyarāju, the servant of Vijayāditya, to god Chiplu[kakshi-bhaṭāra] of Kapōta. The gift is stated to have been made in the name of Aytakavva, the queen of Kali-Vitrāju.
129	Stone near the Pōlēramma temple	....	Śaka 1441, Pramādi, Kārttika śu. 15, Sunday, lunar eclipse = 1517 A.D., November 6, Sunday, lunar eclipse.	Telugu	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land as <i>sarvumānya</i> by Korṇēni Yaraya.
TENALI TALUK					
130	Saṅgamjāgarlamūḍi.—Pillar in the courtyard, Saṅgamēśvara temple.	....	Śaka 1...., Pushya ba...., Wednes- day.	Do.	Registers an endowment for burning lamps in the temple of Chōḍēśvara-Mahādeva by two brothers, sons of Bom[dikōta] Erana-śēṭṭi.
131	Same place, another pillar	....	Śaka 116[4], Pushya ba. 3, Wednesday.	Do.	Registers a similar endowment for burning lamps in the same temple by the same persons as in the previous number.
132	Tenāli.—Pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> of the Rāmalingasvāmin temple.	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of the pillar by a person whose name is not legible. In characters of about the 13th century.
133	Another pillar, same place . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Records the setting up of the pillar in the <i>mukha-mandapa</i> by Sōmēśvara. Do.

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—contd.					
	KRISHNA DISTRICT					
	BEZWADA TALUK					
134	Vijayavāda .—Slab fixed in the south-east corner of the second landing on the way from the Mallikārjuna temple to the Kanakadurgā temple.	Eastern Chalukya	Sarvalōkāśraya Vishnuvardhana	17th year	Telugu and Sanskrit, Telugu.	s.a. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , No. 803 of 1917. Published in <i>S. I. I.</i> , Vol. X, No. 16.
	MADRAS DISTRICT					
135	Madras .—Stone in the possession of Messrs. Tarapore & Co.	Nawābs of Carnatic	Muhammad Ali Wālajah	1205 A.H.	Persian Nastaliq.	Records the construction of the Wālājāhī canal by the king.
	MADURAI DISTRICT					
	MADURAI TALUK					
136	Paravai .—Stone built into the waste weir of the tank.	....	....	+3rd year, Ādi	Tamil	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of income from certain taxes (<i>kaḍamai</i>). The record is signed at the end by Būpālarājaṇ.
137	Do.—below No. 136	Pāṇḍya	Jatāvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to Paravai in Pāganūr-kūrṇam.
138	Do.—on another side of the same stone	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions a temple and the engraving of the inscription on stone and metal.
139	Stone near the second sluice of the tank	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record some provision made for worship in some temple.
140	Tirupparaṅkuṇṇam .—Rock-cut bed in the Jaina cave on the hill.	....	....	....	Brāhmī	Reads <i>na ya</i> .
141	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>mā tā yē va</i> .
142	Rock-cut bed in the upper Jaina cave	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>a na tu vā ṇa ko tu pi tā vā ṇa</i> .
143	Lintel of the doorway of the Durgā shrine, Subrahmaṇya temple.	....	....	Kali. 38[7]4, Taisha 6.	Sanskrit (verse), Grantha.	Records the installation of the image of Ganapati by one <i>Sāmanta</i> Bhīma in the Siva temple excavated by him at Paramasikharin (i.e. Tirupparaṅkuṇṇam).
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT					
	TINDIVANAM TALUK					
144	Kūṇimeḍu .—Stone in the courtyard of the Ādikēśavasvāmin temple.	....	....	....	Tamil	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land as <i>madappuram</i> in the name of <i>Irāhuttia-miṇḍān</i> .

SOME EARLY INSCRIPTIONS

A. TIRUPPARANKUNRAM BRAHMI INSCRIPTION



B. CALCUTTA MUSEUM INSCRIPTION IN SHELL CHARACTERS



C. CALCUTTA MUSEUM INSCRIPTION IN ORNAMENTAL CHARACTERS



D. TIRUPPARANKUNRAM INSCRIPTION OF SAMANTA BHIMA



145	Slab in the ruins of the fort near the sea-shore.	....		Anno 1703, June 2	Dutch	Records the death of Juffr. Maria De Visser, wife of van Gerrit Westrenen. Noticed in <i>List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras</i> , p. 157.
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT						
MANGALORE TALUK						
146	Idya. —Stone kept in the Nāgavana of Lakshminārāyaṇa Bhaṭ.	....		Śaka 140[4]	Kannāḍa	Damaged and worn out. Seems to mention Mallaya. Purport not clear.
147	Stone kept in the Mahalingēśvarasvāmin temple.	....		....	Do.	Very much damaged and worn out. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
148	Kulāi. —Stone in the wet land facing the house of Kuchamane Dāsu Pūjārī.	....		....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record a gift land*(details not clear). Mentions the gods Sunanda and Sōmayadēva of Vāsāpura.
149	Mūlūru (hamlet of Bālepuni). —Slab kept in the courtyard of the Īśvara temple.	....		....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Introduces two chiefs of the Killa family, Kannayya and his brother Vikramāditya, who bore the title <i>Mālapuraparamēśvara</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
150	Back of the same slab	....		....	Do.	Seems to refer to the death of Killa Vikramāditya and to the construction of a tank. Do.
151	Two slabs kept in the courtyard of the same temple.	....		....	Do.	Do. Mentions Maṅgalūru <i>rājya</i> and Śrīdharadēva. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 16th century.
152	Polali. —Slab in front of the Rājārājēśvari temple.	....		....	Kannāḍa, archaic	States that Arākoli entered fire becoming a victim of calumny at Talekāḍu. The memorial stone in his honour was set up by Palyavaṇa Aḍigāṇapa and Malanḍaiyya.
TANJORE DISTRICT						
SHIVALI TALUK						
153	Nāṅgūr. —Jamb of the doorway (<i>gōpura</i>) of the Nārāyaṇa-Perumāḷ temple.	....		....	Telugu	Mentions Kaḍivēti Varappa. In late characters.
154	Jamb of the doorway, <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> , same temple.	Chōḷa	Parakēsarivarman	2nd year	Tamil	Registers the gift of land, after purchasing it for 40 <i>kāśu</i> , by Sōmaṇ Tattan for the expense of burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tirumanimāḍakkōyil.
155	Same place	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Registers another endowment, made by the same person, of a piece of land, purchased for 40 <i>kāśu</i> , to god Tirumanimāḍakkōyil-perumāḷ for the expenses of offerings and worship at the <i>ardhājāma</i> service.
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT						
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TALUK						
156	Śīraṅgam. —Third <i>Prākāra</i> of the Raṅganāthasvāmin temple, <i>Arya-bhaṭṭaivaśal</i> , niches on the inner wall, proper left of entrance, niche No. 1.	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin	23rd year, Mina. ba. 11, Sunday, Pūṣaṁ. Irregular.	Do.	Registers a grant of 2 <i>mā</i> of land, purchased for 8540 <i>kāśu</i> , by Goppanan for providing flower garlands to the deity. The land was made over to the <i>Nombi</i> of the Periyakōyil (Śīraṅgam).

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—contd. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT —contd. TIRUCHIRAPPALLAI TALUK—contd. Śrīraṅgam—contd.					
157	Same place, niche No. 2 . . .	Chōla . . .	Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva . . .	23rd year, Kuṁbha śu. 3, Sunday, Pūṣam. Irraḡular.	Tamil . . .	Records another gift of land, purchased from Sēnāvaruchchāni, by Irāmayaṇ for daily offering of a garland to the deity for his own well-being.
158	Same wall, proper right of entrance, niche No. 1.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Year opposite the 22nd year, Karka- taka śu. 14, Sunday, Mūla= 1238 A.D., June 27, Sunday; '91, '48.	Do. . .	Registers yet another endowment of land to the deity by Chātṭayaṇ who calls himself a <i>sēnāidōga</i> of Bōḡaya-deṇḍunāyakar-Vallaiya-deṇḍunāyakar, the <i>deṇḍu(danḍa)-nāyakas</i> of Dēvaṇ-Sōmēśvaradēvaṇ, for his own well-being. The gift was made over to Śrāmapiṛāṇ(Śrāmapiṛāṇ)-bhātṭaṇ, the <i>nambi</i> of the Periyakōyil.
159	Same place, niche No. 2 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Seems to record an endowment of land, purchased for the purpose, to the temple by Nāgaṇaṇ who possibly held the office of <i>Dandanāyaka</i> .
160	Same wall, tiers, proper left of entrance	....	....	Śaka 149[4], Āṅgi- rasa, Jyēsthā śu. 15, Monday=1572 A.D., May 26, Mon- day, f.d.t. '48.	Telugu . . .	Damaged towards the end. Mentions Ananteyya, son of Nēbati Rāmeyya, and others and seems to refer to their visit to the temple.
161	Do.	Vijayanagara . . .	 Dēvarāya-mahārāya . . .	 Parābhava, (expired) and Pla- vaṅga (current), Anurādhā.	Tamil . . .	Fragmentary. Built in at places. Seems to refer to an endowment of land for a grove (<i>tōppu</i>), after excluding from it the <i>mānya</i> and <i>bhātṭa-vṛtti</i> portions. The name of the donor is lost.
162	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Records a gift of land, as <i>Sarvamānya</i> , probably by Viṭṭhaladēva-mahārāja. The gift seems to have been meant for certain provisions for some specified festivals to the god.
163	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record a gift of lamps and precious stones such as rubies and diamonds to the god.
164	Do. proper right of entrance . . .	....	....	Śaka 1394, Nandana, Tulā śu. (Fri- day), Uttirādam= 1472 A.D., October 9, Friday. The <i>tithi</i> was 8; '91; '48.	Do. . .	Do. The details of the grant portion are lost. Mentions Uttama-nambi and <i>Avanakar-Kottu</i> (?).

[illegible]

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—contd.					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT					
	—contd.					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TALUK—contd.					
	Śrīraṅgam—contd.					
176	Do., south wall	....	....	Saka 1577, Manmatha, Dhanus śu. 3, Thursday, Tiruvōṇam=1656 A.D., December 20, Thursday, .91; .62.	Tamil	Damaged and faintly engraved. Records a gift, probably of money, by Vasantarāyaṇ for conducting the sixth day festival for the god when the deity would be seated in the pavilion at Muttarasanallūr. Gives a long list of the various provisions made for the occasion.
177	Do., stone jamb to the proper left in the passage, bearing the <i>Gaṇḍabhērūṇḍa</i> crest.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Kannaṇūr and Puṅgalūr. The purport of the inscription is not clear. Above the inscription is engraved the figure of a <i>Gaṇḍabhērūṇḍa</i> with its left arm raised and its lower limbs greatly obliterated. The characters are bold and assignable to the 17th century.
178	Do., wall north of the above stone jamb	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Gives a list of provisions made for the worship of the deity, among which occurs one made for the person reading the <i>Śrīpurāṇam</i> . In characters of about the 10th century
179	Do., stone jamb bearing the figure of a tiger at the top.	Kēraḷa.	....	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Badly damaged. Gives the relationship of king Champaka Keraḷa as the <i>dauhitṛa</i> (daughter's son) of Jayasimha, the son of Gōḍesvara, sister's son of Kulasekhara and brother of Mārttāṇḍa and refers to the flag post (<i>Kēu-stambham</i>) erected by him in front of Raṅgeśa (i.e. god Ranganātha). The pillar bears at the top of the inscription a graffito of a couchant tiger (?) with its mouth open, the right paw raised and the tail curled. In characters of about the 15th century.
180	Do., stray stones built into the wall to the south of the above stone jamb.	Chōḷa.	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Fragment A mentions <i>Jalapanitra</i> as one among the various ceremonies for which provisions were made. Fragment B mentions Rājakesarivarman Rājendrachōḷadēva and Uḍaiyār Sri-Rājādhirājadēva. Fragment C mentions Parāntakap-Pallavaraiyaṇ and seems to refer to an endowment for maintaining a perpetual lamp. In characters of the 10th or 11th century.
181	Do., do., to the north of the same stone jamb.	Do.	Parakesarivarman	....	Do.	Do. Contains the <i>prasasti</i> of Adhirājendra. Seems to record a gift of land, the details of which are lost.
182	Do., niche in the inner wall, south side, proper left of entrance.	Do.	Kulōttuṅgachōḷadēva	Year opposite the 26th year.	Do.	Highly damaged and incomplete after the preamble.

183	Do., tiers of the inner wall, proper left of the entrance.	Vijayanagara	Saka , Kshaya, Mithuna śu. 10, Wednesday.	Do.	Built in. Seems to record a provision made for celebrating the festivities annually for the Ālvārs on a specified occasion. The details of the provision are lost.
184	Do., do.			Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a gift of land as <i>tiruvīḍai-yāttam</i> by Bhōjanappalli-Tirumalaiyaṅgar and a gift of a village (name lost) as <i>sarvamānya</i> for the merit of a [Nāya]kkaṛ. The rest of the details are lost.
185	Do., do.	Vijayanagara	Śaka 1463	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a gift of land. All details beyond the Śaka year are lost.
186	Do., do.		[Dur]mukhi, ... ba.	Do.	Do. Refers to a <i>poliyāṭṭu</i> gift and to Vēdayyāsar. Records the interest at 1 <i>paṇam</i> per cent. In characters of the 15th century.
187	Do., tiers of the inner wall facing the south wall of the <i>Chandana-mandapa</i> .	Chōla		Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of 10,000 <i>kalam</i> of paddy. Among the signatories is mentioned a person named Śrī-Kūrugūr-nambi who bears the epithet <i>Parakēśari</i> .
188	Second <i>prākāra</i> , tiers of the <i>Chandana-mandapa</i> , west side, commencing from the steps at the entrance.			Do.	Do. Seems to register a gift of the village Kūḍalūr in Uṇaiyūr-kūrṇam as <i>tiruvīḍaiyāttam</i> to the deity. In characters of the 16th century.
189	Do., same tiers			Do.	Do. Refers to the gift of some <i>vēḷis</i> of land as <i>tiruvīḍai-yāttam</i> . The details of the gift are lost. Do.
190	Do., do.	Vijayanagara		Do.	Do. Seems to refer to some gift probably of money. The other details of the gift are lost. Another fragment close to this and in later characters refers to Kṛṣṇappa-nāyaka and <i>Kumāra</i> Venkaṭādri.
191	Do., round tier	Do.	Śaka 1435, Śrīmukha, Makara śu. 1, ... , Śrāvana, Makara-saṅkrānti=1513 A. D., December 28. The week-day was Wednesday; .27; f.d.n. .19.	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a gift of land as <i>tiruvīḍaiyāttam</i> by a person (name lost) of the Kāśyapa <i>gōtra</i> and Āśvalāyana <i>sūtra</i> .
192	Do., convolute tier below the round tier.	Do.	Śaka 1435, Śrīmukha, ... 5, Monday, Uttirāṇam .	Do.	Partly built in at the beginning and damaged. Registers the gift of a grove (<i>tōppu</i>), 900 <i>kuli</i> in extent, for certain specified provisions to the deity by Timappa-nāyakkar and Āḍiyappa-nāyakkar, sons of Vasavaśaṅkara Mallappa-nāyakkar who is described as the <i>Vāśal</i> of Kṛṣṇadēvarāyar. Towards the end of the inscription Chinnappa-nāyakkar also figures along with the other two as a donor. The record is incomplete.
193	Do., same tier	Do.	Śaka 146[7], Viśvāva-su, śu. Tuesday, Paurṇimā, Hastā. Irregular.	Do.	Highly damaged. The details of the gift are lost.

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—contd.					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT					
	— <i>contd.</i>					
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TALUK—contd.					
	Śrīraṅgam—concl'd.					
194	Do., south side, facing the <i>Nāṭikēṭṭan-vāṭal</i> .	Vijayanagara .	....	Śaka 1520, Vikārin, [Mithuna] ba. 3, Friday, uttirādam=1599, A.D., June 1, Friday, '55; '67. The Śaka year cited is wrong for 1521.	Tamil . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift (details lost) by a person (name lost) of the Atreya <i>gōtra</i> and the Apastamba <i>sūtra</i> .
195	Do., do.	....	....	Śaka 1392, . . . eclipse.	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record the gift of a village as <i>sarvamānya</i> by a <i>Mahāsāmānta</i> (name lost) to the deity on the occasion of an eclipse. The details of the gift are lost.
196	Do., do.	....	....	...., Dhanus śu. . . , Tiruvādirai.	Do. . .	Do. Seems to register a gift of land in Rājārāja-valanāḍu, the <i>Nāyakattattanam</i> of [Ti]rimalaideva-mahārāja, as the offering (<i>avasaram</i>) of Chennappa-nāyakkar.
197	Do., do.	....	....	Śaka 1312 (expressed by the chronogram <i>Rajyalōkē</i>), Pramōda, Kārttika, Utthānadvādasi = 1390 A.D., October 21.	Sanskrit, Grantha and Tamil.	Fragmentary. Records the gift of 30 cows and a perpetual lamp by Annappa-uḍaiyar-Chaundappa, son of Viṭṭhappa of Vatsa- <i>gōtra</i> .
198	Do., South wall (inside) of the <i>Chandana-mandapa</i> , proper left of Sannidhi-Garuḍa.	....	....	Śaka 1550, Vibhava, ... Wednesday, Hastā.	Tamil.	The characters are very faint and illegible. Records a <i>poliyūṭṭu</i> gift, the details of which cannot be made out.
199	Do., West wall (inside), south end .	....	....	Śaka 1450, ...	Do. . .	Do. Contains a list of provisions made for conducting different festivals.
200	Do., next to No. 199 above .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. No details can be made out.
	Do., same wall . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1547, Kshaya, Kārttika 15, Vṛśchika śu. 5, Tuesday, Tiruvōṇam=1626 A.D., November 14, Tuesday, '11, '82. The Śaka year cited in this and the next two Nos. is wrong for 1548.	Do. . .	Do. Barring the details of date other particulars contained in the record are illegible.

202	Do., do.	....	....	Saka 1547, Kshaya, Kārttika 15, Vriś- chika su. 7, Thurs- day, Śadaiyam=1626 A. D., November 16, Thursday; the day of the month is 17, and not 15, -01, -75. See No. 201 above.	Do.	Registers a <i>poliyūṭu</i> gift, probably of land, by Alagiya-Śiyan who is described as a <i>dēśantari</i> and as the <i>Śrīkāriyam</i> officer of Tirumaṅgai-Ālvār. Refers to the <i>Divyaprabandham</i> of Tirumaṅgai-Ālvār. The characters are very faint and indistinct.
203	Do., do.	....	....	Saka 1547, Kshaya, Vriśchika ba. 5, Monday, Pūṣam= 1626 A. D., Novem- ber 27, Monday, f.d.t. -11; -24. See No. 201 above.	Do.	Registers a gift of land as <i>Tirunāmatukkāni</i> to the deity. The other details of the gift cannot be made out as the engraving is faint and illegible.
204	Do., do.	....	....	....	Do.	Highly damaged and illegible.
205	Do., proper left jamb at the western entrance into the same <i>mandapa</i>.	....	....	Saka 1570, Servadhā- rin, Mithuna su. 5, Thursday, Maghā= 1648 A. D., June 15, Thursday, -66; -77.	Do.	Records a <i>poliyūṭu</i> gift probably of money for specified offerings to the god by Iraṅganāthayyan, son of Āḍitya-bhaṭṭar Tiru- vanantalvār of Siriyaveṇmani (?).
206	Do., do., below No. 205 above	Vijayanagara .	[Devarāya II], son of Vijayāśvara	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Damaged. Mentions the ruling king Dēvarāya, son of Vijayāśvara. Refers to Śāluva as the son of Guṇḍa and Māḍam- bikā and the grandson of Maṅgu.
207	Do., do., below No. 206 above	....	....	Saka 1413, Virōdhi- krit, Phālguna su. 10, Monday. Irregular.	Kannada	Registers a gift of four villages, viz. Kōramaṅgala, Ariya- maṅgalapatti and two others (names not clear), as <i>sarvamānya</i> to the god for feeding 20 Brāhmaṇas daily at Śrīraṅga. The donor's name is lost.
208	Do., proper right jamb at the same place	....	....	....	Tamil	Beginning lost. Highly damaged. Contains a list of provisions made for worship in the temple.
209	Do., north wall, top tier facing Śēnai- mudeliyār's shrine.	Vijayanagara .	Achyutarāya-mahārāya .	Saka 1[45]6 Jaya, ..., Tuesday, ..., Śravaṇa.	Tamil, Nāgarī	Damaged and illegible. Mentions Tuḷuva Veṅgaḷappa-nāyaka.
210	Do., Mēṭṭu-Nāchehiyār shrine, inner wall.	Chōḷa .	Kulōttuṅgachōḷadēva	42nd year, Kāṭaka 21, su. Saturday, Śōḍi, = 1111 A. D. The day of the month was 20 (July 15), Saturday; the <i>tiṭhi</i> was 7; -12, -73.	Tamil	Fragmentary and built in at places. Seems to record a gift of land, purchased for the purpose, to the god, by Vandaḷaṅ- chēri-Uḍaiyāṇ Vellaḷaṅ Aṇai <i>alias</i> Vana[kō]varaiyaṇ of Tirunaraiyūr included in Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-valanādu, having assembled the <i>Peruṅṇuri-sabhā</i> of the <i>brahmadēya</i> village Arindigai-ochaturvēdimaṅgalaṁ in the temple of the Tiru- kkurūṇḍi-Ālvāṇ. The gift seems to have been intended for meeting the expenses of the sacred bath of the deity on the day of <i>ekādaśi</i> . Another fragment close to this and dated in the 32nd year of the king also mentions the same donor and seems to refer to a similar donation by him. Two more frag- mentary inscriptions are on stones built into the steps of this shrine.

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—concl'd. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT —concl'd. PERAMBALUR TALUK					
211	Perambalūr.—Pillar lying in the compound of the Sub-Magistrate's court.	Lōdī	Shēr Khān, son of Yusuf Khān Lōdī	Saka 1590, Kīlaka, Magha ba. 14, Friday, Sata-[bhishag], Kali [4]-769, San 1074=1669, A.D., February 19, Friday, '38; f.d.n. '03.	Hindi, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a Masjid by Shēr Khān, son of Yusuf Khān Lōdī, to the east of Valikandapuram (Valikandapuram), situated in the Jyāmā Kasbā.
212	Valikandapuram.—Tablet fixed in a niche in Shams Khān's mosque.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naksh	A verse containing the Muslim creed. Gives the names of the four Caliphs Abū Bakr, Umar, Uthman, and 'Alī.
213	Pillar in the same mosque	....	....	....	Arabic	Contains the tradition of the Prophet. Gives the name of the scribe as Shams Khān.
214	Another pillar in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Promises great rewards to those who light a lamp in the mosque or make provision for a mat.
215	Stone tablet fixed to the wall of the mosque.	....	....	A. H. 1225	Persian, Nastaliq	Seems to refer to the restoration of the mosque.
216	Stone pillar lying in the ruins of Shēr Khān's mosque in the same village.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naksh and Nastaliq.	Reads <i>Allāhu kāfī</i> meaning 'God is sufficient'.
217	Stone tablet fixed over the niche of the same ruined mosque.	Lōdī	Shēr Khān, son of Yusuf Khān Lōdī	A.H. 1079, Ramzan 27, Friday =1669 A.D., February 18.	Persian prose and verse, Nastaliq.	States that Shēr Khān, son of Yusuf Khān Lōdī built the magnificent Jami Masjid.
218	Another tablet lying in the ruins of the same mosque. VISAKHAPATTNAM DISTRICT SRINGAVARAPUKOTA TALUK	....	...	....	Do.	Records the completion of the Jami Masjid in 1079 A.N.
219	Kāpsōmapuram.—Stone called <i>ḍhanam rāyī</i> in field S. No. 72-9 A.	....	....	Saka	Telugu	Damaged. Mentions <i>Mahāmandalēvara</i> Pratāpa In characters of about the 12th century.

ORISSA

KORAPUT DISTRICT

JEYPORE AGENCY

220 Jeypore.—Pedestal of a Śūrya image in the compound of the Nilakanthēśvara temple.

PURI DISTRICT

221 Bhubaneswar.—Panel (right side) of the Mañchapuri cave on the Udayagiri Hill

222 Do., do.

223 Do., Panel of the Sarpagumphā in the same place.

224 Do., Upper storey of the Vaikuntha cave in the same place.

225 Do., Outer wall of the inner chamber of the Bāgh cave.

226 Do., Wall of the Hāthigumphā in the same place.

227 Do., same wall

228 Do., do.

229 Do., do.

230 Do., pedestal of an image of Padmapāni in the Provincial Museum.

231 Do., stone slab in the same place

232 Do., do.

233 Do., sides of an image at the same place.

234 Do., pedestal of another image at the same place.

235 Do., pedestal of another image at the same place.

236 Do., left side of the body of the big lion at the same place.

237 Do., do.

238 Do., fragment of a stone at the same place.

.....	Nāgarī	Indistinct. In characters of about the 12th century.
.....	Prākṛit, Brāhmī	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIII, p. 161, Plate.
.....	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 160, Plate.
.....	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 161 ff., Plate.
.....	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 159 ff., Plate.
.....	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 163 ff., Plate.
.....	.....	Two lines in ornamental characters. The last expression in line 2 is <i>snēha-prakāśa</i> . In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
.....	Brāhmī	Reads [<i>matha</i>] <i>nāgnihotra</i> . Do.
.....	Do.	Reading uncertain. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
.....	Do.	Seems to read <i>Śālākṣaṇṭaka Viśūla</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
.....	Sanskrit, East Indian characters.	Records the installation of the image by Rāhularuchi. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVI, pp. 247 ff., Plate.
.....	Sanskrit, Northern Alphabet.	Contains a Buddhist tract. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 191 ff., Plate.
.....	Oriya	Seems to contain an imprecatory passage.
.....	Prākṛit, Northern Alphabet.	Fragmentary. Buddhist creed. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.
.....	Do.	Do.
.....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Buddhist creed. In characters of about the 6th century A.D.
.....	Brāhmī (ornamental)	Seems to read <i>survōkṣambandha</i> . In characters of about the 5th century A.D. cf. <i>J.A.S.</i> , Letters, Vol. XVII, p. 115, Plate XII.
.....	Brāhmī	Reads <i>sava[dhā]n[ā]bha</i> . Another line is engraved across in ornamental characters. Do.
.....	Prākṛit, Northern Alphabet.	Indistinct. A single line in characters of about the 10th century A.D.

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TRIPURA						
239	Āgartalā.—Slab from Jagannāther Dol temple, now lying in the compound of the Chief Commissioner's Office.	Kings of Tripurā	Gōvindamāṇikya	Saka 1583 (<i>anala-ashṭa-bāna-in d u</i>), Kārttika 26, Rākā (Pūrṇimā), Sunday=1661 A.D., October 27, Sunday.	Sanskrit, Bengali	Records the construction of a temple of Vishnu by the king's son Kalyānamāṇikya and brother Jagannātha. Published in Chandrodaya Vidyavinoda Bhattacharya's <i>Śilālipisamgraha</i> , Āgartalā, Tripurā San 1314, pp. 30-31.
240	Do., dc.	Do.	Īśanamāṇikya	(1) Śaka 1785, Tripurā San 1272, Śrāvana 17 ^a śu. shashthī, Sunday=1862 A.D., August 31, Sunday. The Śaka year quoted is current. (2) Tripurā San 1273.	Do.	Records the construction of a shrine called <i>Pañcha-ratna</i> by the widowed queen Chandrésvarī in the Tripurā year 1273 commemorating the death of the king in the previous year.
241	Do., do.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a <i>maṭha</i> in honour of god Vishnu.
242	Do., do.	Do.	....	....	Sanskrit, Gauḍiya	Damaged. Purport not clear.
243	Do., (originally from the Rādhāmādhava temple at Kālikāgañj or Rādhānagar near Akhaurā, Tipperu District, East Pakistan).	Do.	Krishnamāṇikya	Śaka 1697 (?)	Sanskrit, Bengali	Records the construction of a temple styled <i>Pañcha-ratna</i> between two tanks at Kālikāgañjaka by the queen. Published in the <i>Śilālipisamgraha</i> , pp. 36-39.
244	Mahārānī, near Udaypur. In the compound of a peasant's house.	Do.	Vijayamāṇikya	Śaka 1470, Kārttika śu. 15, Wednesday = 1548 A.D., October 17, Wednesday. (lunar eclipse).	Do.	Records the construction of a temple of Vishnu by the king and his queen Lakshmidēvi.
245	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contents similar to those of No. 244 above.
246	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
247	Udaypur.—Gate (above the door) of the temple called Mahādēva-bārl.	Do.	Kalyānamāṇikya	Śaka 1572	Do.	Damaged. Transcribed imperfectly in the <i>Śilālipisamgraha</i> , p. 13.
248	Wall of the same temple	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1573	Do.	Damaged. Records the renovation of a <i>maṭha</i> by the king for the merit of Dhanyamāṇikya who had originally built it. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 14-16.
249	Wall of the Chaturdaśa-dēvatā temple near the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1572 (<i>paksha-muni-isha-chandra</i>), Āshādha 5, Tuesday. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of the temple of Gōpīnātha by the king. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 17-19.

250	Wall of the Vishnu temple near the Chaturdasa-dēvatā temple.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1595 (<i>bāna-nava-ishu-sōma</i>), Vaisākha śu. 15.	Damaged. Partially transcribed in <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 19.
251	Gate of the temple called Dutyār Bārī near the Mahādēva temple.	....	....	Saka 1621 (<i>sōma-āsvina-ritu-kshiti</i>).	Damaged. Records the construction of the temple in question by a lady named Dvityā.
252	Back wall of the temple of Vishnu at a little distance from the Dutyār Bārī.	Kings of Tripurā	Gōvindamānikya	Saka 1590 (<i>kha-anika-ishu-chandra</i>).	Records the construction of the temple in question by the queen Guṇavati.
253	West (right) wall of the same temple.	....	....	....	Damaged. Purport not clear.
254	Wall of the temple in the old palace at Rāmnagar on the northern bank of the Gōmatī near Udaypur.	Kings of Tripurā	Rāmamānikya	Saka 1599 (<i>graha-anika-bāna-śubhā-mṣu</i>), Māgha śu. 15.	Damaged. Records the construction of the temple by the king for the merit of his deceased father Gōvindamānikya. Published in the <i>Silālipisangraha</i> , pp. 25-28.
255	Back (east) wall of the Tripurāsundarī temple near Udaypur.	Do.	Do.	1. Saka 142[3?] (<i>vahni-akshi-Vēdho-mukha-dharanī</i>); 2. Saka 1603 (<i>nētra-viyat-rasa-indu</i>).	Records the renovation by the king of the temple of goddess Ambikā originally built by his ancestor Dhanyamānikya. Published in <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 3 ff. It may be noticed that in the second date, given both in words and figures, the word <i>nētra</i> meaning 'eyes' has been taken to indicate 3 (not 2 as usual) according to the fashion prevalent in Bengal.
256	Left (south) wall of the same temple	Do.	....	....	Damaged. The transcript published in the <i>Silālipisangraha</i> , p. 8, was apparently prepared when the preservation of the record was better. According to that transcript, the inscription associates the date Saka 1423 with Dhanyamānikya and Saka 1603 with Rāmamānikya (cf. No. 255).
257	Same wall	Do.	....	1. Saka 1679 (<i>van-dhira-samudra-ari-dharanī</i>) for Saka 1779; 2. Tripurā San 1267, Māgha.....	Partially damaged. Records the renovation of the temple of Ambikā (built by Dhanyamānikya) by the queen Jagadīśvarī.
258	Right (north) wall	....	....	Saka 16[0*]3	Damaged. Noticed in the <i>Silālipisangraha</i> , p. 3. Seems to mention Bali-Bhimanārayana. The date is given as 163 without the blank space (usually indicating zero in certain Bengali documents) between 6 and 3.
UTTAR PRADESH					
LUCKNOW DISTRICT					
259	Lucknow.—Stone in the provincial Museum.	Chandēlla	Virabrahma (Viravarman)	V. S. 1318, Śrāvana ba. 2, Wednesday= 1261 A. D., June 15, Wednesday, f.d.t. 18.	Seems to record the pious activities of Rāṇaka Abhayādēva and Sulhāna Bhaṇḍārī, son of Rāuta Sādhē (cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 560).
260	Do.	Do.	....	....	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions Madanavaman.
261	Do.	....	....	....	In shell characters.
262	Do. Brick in the same place	....	....	....	Seems to read— 1. Bhadasamasasa savajivalokē puṣa[sa] [ra]kasa. 2. Bhadaka-pūasa Jēkasa Bhagaviputasa.

B. Stone Inscriptions, 1951-52

No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd.					
	LUCKNOW DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	Lucknow—concl'd.					
263	Lucknow.—Back of the stone horse in the same place.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī.	In shell characters.
264	Do. Neck of the stone horse at the entrance into the main hall in the same place.	....	....	....	Brāhmī . . .	Indistinct.
265	Do. Left side of the image at the central hall in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains a name ending with the letter <i>ka</i> . In characters of about the 3rd century A. D.

C. Photographs, 1951-52

Negative Number	Locality	Description	Size of the Negative
2707	....	Seal of Paragaon Plates of Prithvidēva, C. P. No. 9 of 1950-51.	Full
2708	....	Seal of Paragaon Plates of Ratnadēva, C. P. No. 8 of 1950-51.	Half
2709	....	Bangaon Plate of Vighrahapāla III, C. P. No. 1 of 1951-52 (obverse).	Full
2710	....	Do. (reverse)	Do.
2711	....	Seal of Andhavaram Plates of Anantaśaktivarman, C. P. No. 4 of 1951-52.	Half
2712	....	Seal of Andhavaram Plates of Gaṅga Anantavarman, Year 216, C. P. No. 6 of 1951-52.	Do.
2713	....	Seal of Andhavaram Plates of Gaṅga Indravarman, Year 133, C. P. No. 5 of 1951-52.	Do.
2714	....	Seal of Andhavaram Plates of Gaṅga Vajrahasta C. P. No. 7 of 1951-52.	Do.
2715	....	Seal of Chicacole plate of Nandaprabhañjanavarman (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVIII, Plate between pp. 302-03).	Do.
2716	Madras	A square granite block with a Persian inscription in four lines in the possession of Mr. J. H. Tarapore, Madras.	Full
2717	Do.	Do.	Do.
2718	Eran, Saugor District, Madhya Pradesh.	Standing figure of Viṣṇu	Do.
2719	Do.	General view of the inscribed Garuḍa pillar in front of the Viṣṇu temple.	Do.
2720	Do.	One of the sculptured pillars in the compound of the temple.	Do.
2721	Do.	Another sculptured pillar in the same compound	Do.
2722	Do.	A third pillar in the same compound	Do.
2723	Purawa, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Mutilated figure of a goddess under a margosa tree	Do.
2724	Tewar, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Figure of a woman	Do.
2725	Do.	Broken ornamental frieze	Do.
2726	Do.	Figure of a woman playing on flute	Do.
2727	Do.	Bust of a woman.	Do.
2728	Do.	Sculptured slab with an inscription	Do.
2729	Do.	Figure of a woman carrying a child	Do.
2730	Bheraghat, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Śiva and Pārvatī (riding on Nandin) in the main temple.	Do.
2731	Do.	Figure of Sūrya in the same temple	Do.
2732	Do.	Figure of one of the Yōginīs in the same temple	Do.
2733	Do.	Part of the Gallery with figures of Yōginīs in the same temple.	Do.
2734	Gurji, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Figures of Viṣṇu and attendants inside the temple	Do.
2735	Do.	Group of mutilated figures under a tree	Do.
2736	Jabalpur, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Standing female figure at the Mahākōshala Mahāvidyālaya.	Do.
2737	Do.	Seated figure of Bōdhisattva at the Mahākōshala Mahāvidyālaya.	Do.
2738	Do.	Figure of goddess Kalyāṇadēvī (in the residence of the Principal, Mahākōshala Mahāvidyālaya).	Do.

C. Photographs, 1951-52—concl'd.

Negative Number	Locality	Description	Size of the Negative
2739	....	Horiyuji Palm-leaf Manuscript containing Buddhist tracts.	Half
2740	....	Do.	Do.
2741	....	Do.	Do.
2742	....	Do.	Do.
2743	....	Do.	Do.
2744	....	Palm leaf manuscript, first set of three leaves	Full
2745	....	Palm leaf manuscript, second set of three leaves	Do.
2746	Urvaśī Island, near Gauhati, Assam.	Sculptures on the Urvaśī Island near Gauhati.	2"×2"
2747	Agartala, Tripurā	Sculptures in the Palace of the Mahārāja of Tripurā	Do.
2748	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.
2749	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.
2750	Dacca Museum, East Pakistan	Chittagong (East Pakistan) plate of Kantideva (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVI, Plate facing p. 316).	Do.
2751	Do. . . .	Gunaighar (Tippera District, East Pakistan) plate of Vainyagupta (<i>I. H. Q.</i> , Vol. VI, pp. 45 ff.).	Do.
2752	Do. . . .	Madanapārā (Faridpur District, East Pakistan) plate of Viśvarūpasēna (reverse), Bhandarkar's List, No. 1691.	Do.
2753	Do. . . .	Do. (obverse).	Do.
2754	Do. . . .	Copper plate of Harivarman	Do.
2755	Bharaut, Vindhya Pradesh	Buddhist Pillar inscription	Full
2756	....	Natarāja sculpture at the temple of Bhaṭṭārīkā in the former Baramba State, Orissa.	Half
2757	....	Seal of Komarti plates of Chaṇḍavarman	Do.
2758	Mandhuk, Tippera District, East Pakistan.	Mandhuk image inscription	Half
2759	....	Inscribed conch from West Pakistan	Full
2760		Kalachuri copper-plate from West Pakistan	Do.
2761		Image inscription from West Pakistan	Do.

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JULLUNDUR CITY—

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Sahitya Niketan.
Universal Book Stall, The Mall.

KARNAL—

Malhorta & Co.

KHANDWA—

The Suresh Trading Co.

KHURJA—

Bharati Mandir, 31-C, Nai Basti.

KOLHAPUR—

Maharashtra Grantha Bhandar (R).

KODARMA—

The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Thumsitelaiya.

KOTTAYAM—

The Vidyarthi Mittram Book Depot, P.B. No. 8.

KUMTA—

S. V. Kamat.

KAPASAU (RAJASTHAN)—

Namdhar Brothers (R).

KURNOOL—

Fineland Agencies (Regd.).

KOZHIKODE—

K. P. Brothers (R).

LUCKNOW—

Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj.
British Book Depot, 84, Hazartganj.
Law Book Agency, 29-A, Katchery Road.
Ram Advani, Hazratganj.
Universal Publishers Ltd., Plaza Bldgs.
Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Literature Palace.
Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot, U. P.).

LUDHIANA—

Loyall Book Depot.
Mohindra Brothers (R).

MADRAS—

Accounts Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore.
C. Subhiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane.
Higginbothams.
K. Krishnamurthy, Mount Road.
Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts, Triplicane.
*Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road.
Vardhachary & Co.
Simham Publishing Co.

MADURAI—

E. M. Gopal Krishna Kone, North Chitra Street.
Viveka Nanda Press, 48, West Masi Street.

MANDSAUR—

Sikhwai News Agency.

MANGALORE—

U. R. Shenoy & Sons, Car Street.

MASULIPATNAM—

Triveni Publishers.
M. Seshachalam & Co.

MEERUT—

Hind Chitra Press.
Loyall Book Depot, Chhipi Tank.
Universal Book Depot.
Prakash Educational Stores.

MORADABAD—

National Book Depot.

MYSORE—

H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle.
J. Nanumal & Sons, Lansdown Bldgs.
Chandra Stores, New Statue Circle (R).

NAGPUR—

*Supdt., Govt. Ptg. (M.P.).
New Book Depot, Modi No. 3, Sitabuldi.
Western Book Depot.

NAINITAL—

Consul Book Depot.

NEW DELHI—

Ajmeri Gate Paper & Sty. Mart., 1/6B, Block, Ajmeri Gate Extn.
Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus.
Bhawnani & Sons, Connaught Place.
Central News Agency, Connaught Circus.
Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj Lodhi Road.
English Book Stores, 'L' Block Connaught Circus.
Faqr Chand Marwah & Sons, Khan Market.
Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place.
Luxmi Book Store (R).
Hind Book House (R).
Jayna Book Depot, Bank Street, Karol Bagh.
Navjug Traders, Original Road, Karol Bagh.
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 13/13, Connaught Place.
Raj Book Depot, 1, Bengali Mal Market.

NEW DELHI—contd.

Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Hardinge Road.
Sikh Publishing House Ltd., 70/C, Connaught Place.
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji.
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus.
Taneja Book & Stationery Mart, Raisina Road.
United Book Agency, 47, Amritkaur Market, Paharganj.
Venus Sales Corpn. (R), Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

ONGOLE—

Shri D. Sreekrishnamurthy, Prop. Abhyudaya Book Circulating Co.

PATHANKOT—

The Krishna Book Depot.

PATIALA—

Jain & Co., Bazar Shah Nashin.
*Supdt., Bhupendra State Press.

PALGHAT—

Shri V. K. Ramalingam, Vadakkanthara (R).

PATNA—

Book Centre, Near B. N. College.
Pahuja Brothers, Rajendra Path (R).
Scientific Book Co. (R).
Novelty & Co. (R).
*Supdt., Govt. Printing, Bihar.
J. N. P. Agarwala & Co., Padri-ki-Haveli.
Lakshmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli.
Moti Lal Banarasi.

POONA—

Deccan Book Stall, Ferguson College Square Road.
Imperial Book Depot, 266, Main Street.
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.
N. R. Bhalerao, 602, Shanwar Peth.
Raka Book Agency.

PUDUKKATTAI—

P. N. Swaminatha Sivam & Co., East Main Street.

RAJKOT—

Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah.

RAIPUR—

Kasimud-Din & Sons, Gole Bazar (R).

ROORKEE (U.P.)—

Cambridge Book Depot (R).

RANCHI—

Ideal Book Stores, Main Road.

REWA—

*Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V.P.

SECUNDERABAD (D.N.)—

Hindustan Diary Publishers.

SILCHAR (ASSAM)—

Shri Nishiti Sen (R).

SIBSAGAR (ASSAM)—

T. Chuttya (R).

SHILLONG—

*Supdt., Assam Sectt. Press.
Chapla Book Stall (R).

SAGAR (M.P.)—

Students Book Depot (R).

SIMLA—

Azad Kitab Mahal, Stall No. 13.
J. Ray & Sons (India) Ltd.
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall.
New Book Depot.
*Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
Maria Brothers., 94, The Mall (R).

SIROHI—

Milapchand Balbebutmal Haran, Kesar Road.

SONEPAT—

United Book Agency.

SRINAGAR—

The Kashmir Book Shop, Residency Road.

SURAT—

Shree Gajanan Pustakalaya, Lower Road.

TRICHINOPOLY FORT—

S/s. Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam.
Palaniappa Brothers, Teppakulam.

TRIVENDRUM—

International Book Depot, Main Road.
*Supdt., Govt. Press, Travancore-Cochin.

VELLORE—

S. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers.

VIJAYAWADA—

Hindnstan Diary Publishers.

UDAIPUR—

Vidya Bhawan (R).

VIZAGAPATAM—

Gupta Brothers, Vizia Buildings.
M. S. R. Murty & Co.
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road.

WARDHA—

Swarajya Bhandar, Bhaji Market.
Govt. of India Kitab Mahal Queensway,
Opposite India Coffee House, New Delhi.
Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings
Street, Calcutta.
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House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

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